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Established 1887

Classie elds to ilitary itical Foes 1 Leave Jail

IS ABABA, July 3 (Gen-
-Emperor Haile Selassie to-
agreed to an armed force
for a general amnesty
political prisoners and also
ted a new chief of staff
with the military.

Developments, announced
Radio Ethiopia, came five
after the military began
a hand in the nation's
s, occupying radio stations
releasing a number of prom-
personalities.

Others believed further
vements could be expected,
ing cabinet changes.
radio said that the armed
had presented the Emperor
five "requests" and that all
seen granted.

listed the requests as: (1) all
cal prisoners should be re-
d except those detained in
d days, (2) all political pris-
ld be allowed to return, (3)
stitutional reforms ordered by
Emperor should be imme-
ly implemented, (4) to this
parliament should sit through-
out, and (5) civil servants
members of the armed forces
ld have continuous consulta-

is believed there are several
ired political prisoners in
opia, including 22 members
he armed forces detained as
sult of an army uprising in
rury.

rior, the radio had announ-
ed that the Emperor had appoint-
ed Gen. Aman Andem as the
chief of staff of the armed
es.

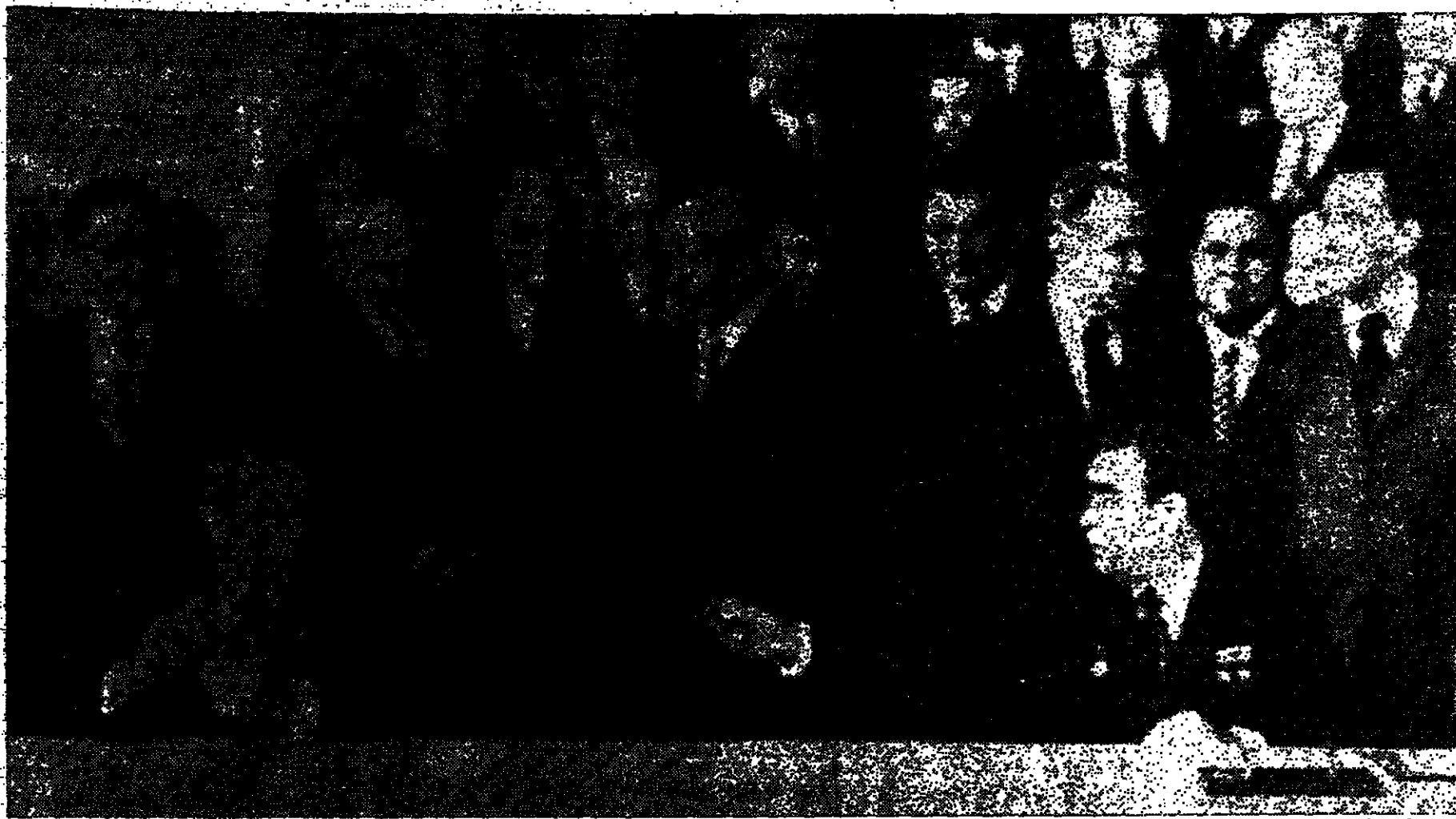
Gen. Aman, born in 1916,
red from the military 18 years
and became a senator. He
a vociferous critic of the
ate of the previous govern-
forced out of office by a
SUBS-ary uprising in 1974.
return to active service in
of here as a major gulf in
ents in the armed forces
ecting rapid implementation
of reform and other changes.

Clash With Emperor
n Aman, whose appointment
s promotion to the rank of
sant general, was related to
Senate after a policy said per-
tly clash with the Emperor.
places Gen. Wolde Selassie
ks, who has in turn been
to the Senate.

lary sources said the move
in response to demands from
armed forces with whom Gen.
n is popular and respected.
e military is now effectively
outlet of the country, with
tions being coordinated by
med forces committees.

'Objectives and Plans'
fore the announcement that
five requests of the armed
s had been granted, a radio
ment had reported that the
ary had outlined its "ob-
es and plans" to the Em-
The statement also said
the military had pledged
unwavering loyalty to the
ent. It said that Premier
amen Endalkachew attend-
meeting.

a military in recent days has
de up a number of high-
ing members in Ethiopian
strative circles, including
of the Emperor's closest ad-
s and, according to sources,
w turning its attention to
members of the govern-
e arrests so far appear sim-
three main categories:
arivates that the military
is are opposed to change,
c administrators believed to
orrupt, and government of-
e thought guilty of abusing
authority.



Leonid Brezhnev offers to swap pens with President Nixon during the signing yesterday in Moscow of an agreement to limit nuclear testing.

Plumbers' Directors' Testimony Ehrlichman Trial Witnesses Say He Authorized Break-In

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).
David Young Jr., who was a
director of the White House
"plumbers," testified yesterday
that he believed that John Ehr-
lichman had authorized the
"plumbers" to conduct the
break-in at the office of Dr.
Martin Luther King Jr. in
Washington, D.C., in 1972.

It was presumed that someone
would have to enter those offices
without consent, Mr. Young said
during his second day of testi-
mony at the trial of Mr. Ehr-
lichman and three others on con-
spiracy charges. "That was under-
stood in light of Dr. Fielding's re-
fusal to speak with the FBI," he
added.

Mr. Young's testimony in U.S.

District Court was the first to
suggest that Mr. Ehrlichman, in
authorizing the "covert" mission
in advance, knew that it involved
a personal search of the psy-
chiatrist's files by agents sent by
the White House. And it was sup-
ported and often paralleled by the
testimony of a later witness, Bill
Krogh Jr., who was the chief di-
rector of the "plumbers" unit.

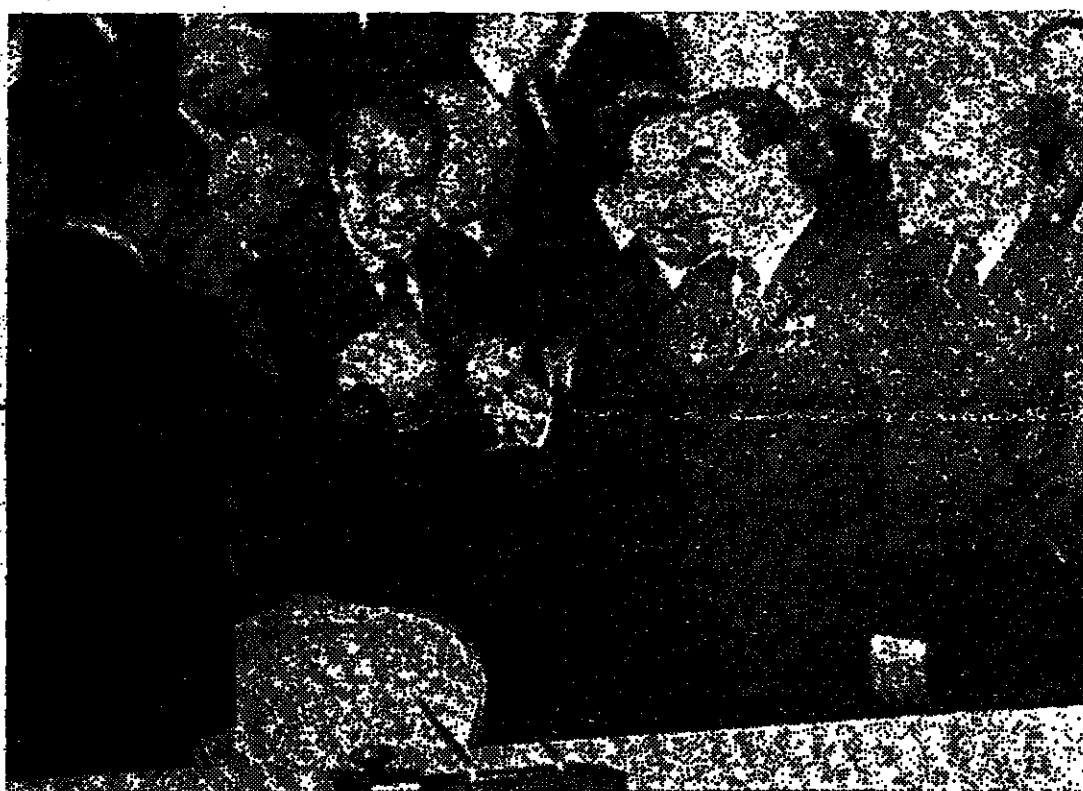
Mr. Ehrlichman, formerly Pres-
ident Nixon's top adviser on
domestic affairs, has acknowl-
edged authorizing only a covert
mission to obtain Dr. Lewis Field-
ing's psychiatric files on Mr.
Ehrlichman. The defendant has
specifically denied knowing that
a burglary or unlawful entry
would be committed because of
that authorization.

Mr. Young, a 37-year-old at-
torney, was pressed yesterday to
provide a definition of the type
of activity that took place in the
psychiatrist's Beverly Hills, Calif.,
office.

William Merrill, an associate
Watergate prosecutor, asked: "Do
you consider persons being in Dr.
Fielding's office to examine his
files without his knowledge or
consent to be something which is
prohibited by law?"

Mr. Young hesitated and then
replied, "I did not at that time
focus on whether or not it was
legal or illegal. I focused on the
object—which was to examine the
files without his consent."
"I recognize it as a serious in-
vasion of privacy," Mr. Young
added. "I don't know whether I
perceived it as a violation of law."
He added that he and Krogh
had discussed the examination of
Dr. Fielding's files with Mr. Ehr-
lichman before the operation. "I
knew I could not authorize the
examination of those files myself
and I did not think Mr. Krogh
could," Mr. Young said in re-
sponse to questions from Mr. Mer-
rill, "Ehrlichman could."

Earlier, during nearly two
hours of cross-examination by
William French, Mr. Ehrlichman's
chief attorney, Mr. Young was
(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger joins President Nixon and Kremlin leaders in a toast after signing of agreements in Moscow yesterday. Soviet leaders are, from left, President Nikolai Podgorny, party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Premier Alexei Kosygin.

Manned Craft Put in Orbit By Russians

MOSCOW, Thursday, July 4
(Reuters).—The Soviet Union has
launched a manned Soyuz space-
craft, apparently to link up with
the Salyut-3 space station put
into orbit on June 25, an official
Soviet source said here early to-
day.

A spokesman for the state-
controlled Committee for Radio
and Television, asked if there had
been a Soyuz launch, said: "Yes,
they've put one up."

She declined to say when the
craft was launched, but a British
space watcher said he and col-
leagues in Sweden believed the
craft was put into orbit at 1653
GMT yesterday.

The launching of a manned
spacecraft had been widely pre-
dicted here following the Salyut
venture, which a top Soviet space
official said yesterday was equip-
ped for both automatic and man-
ned flight.

At a press conference for visit-
ing journalists yesterday, acade-
mician Boris Petrov, chairman of
the Intercommunist Council of the
Soviet Academy of Sciences, said
that only if the Salyut systems
proved satisfactory would a crew
be sent up to join it.

This is the third space flight
since last September, when the
Soviet Union resumed its manned
space program following the
death of three cosmonauts in 1971
when Soyuz-11 depressurized as it
re-entered the earth's atmo-
sphere.

The latest, and more refined,
craft will be the 14th in the
Soyuz series.

The Soviet Union is due to
take part in a joint flight with
U.S. astronauts a year from now,
and is understood to have under-
taken to test various versions of
the Soyuz, which will link up
in space with an American Apollo
craft.

Congress Plans to Cut Funds U.S. May Limit Aid to Vietnam To Arms, Oil and Spare Parts

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).
—U.S. military aid to South Viet-
nam in the current fiscal year
will probably be limited by con-
gressional budget cuts largely to
ammunition, petroleum and spare
parts, Pentagon officials said yester-
day.

The State and Defense Depart-
ments, according to Pentagon
sources, are discussing with the
American Embassy in Saigon a
sharp curtailment of planned
military aid to South Vietnam in
the fiscal year that began Mon-
day.

On the basis of congressional
actions thus far, Defense Depart-
ment planners are assuming that
Congress will authorize \$900 mil-
lion to \$1 billion in military aid
for South Vietnam. The adminis-
tration had requested a \$1.6 bil-
lion ceiling on the aid program.
The House cut the request to
\$1.125 billion, the same level
authorized for the last fiscal year,
and the Senate reduced the
amount to \$900 million. In an
action not yet announced, a
House-Senate conference com-

mittee has set the ceiling at \$1
billion. According to congress-
ional sources, the House Approp-
riations Committee, in acting
on the defense appropriations bill,
is prepared to set the level at \$900
million.

Basic Needs
The \$900 million, according to
Pentagon officials, would just
about meet requirements of the
South Vietnamese for ammuni-
tion, petroleum and spare parts.
On the basis of the current level
of military activity in South Viet-
nam, for example, the Defense
Department had budgeted nearly
\$500 million for ammunition
alone.

As a result of the anticipated
congressional cuts, Pentagon
officials said, little would be left
over in the military aid fund for
new equipment such as tanks,
armored personnel carriers, weap-
ons and airplanes.
One possibility, officials said,
was that the administration
would have to scrap or defer
plans to provide South Vietnam
with 128 F-5E fighters at a cost
of about \$300 million.

Major Vietnam Battle

SAIGON, July 3 (UPI).—South
Vietnamese and Communist
armies clashed across the marsh-
land north of Saigon today in the
50th day of the longest and
fiercest battle since the 1973
truce agreement.

A Saigon military spokesman
said a 10,000-man Communist
force around captured Base 82
still was holding off counter-
attacks by a government task
force of 25,000 men.

In Cambodia, about 2,500 gov-
ernment troops backed by fighter-
bombers, armored personnel car-
riers and artillery launched a new
drive yesterday toward the pro-
vincial capital of Oudong.

Parley Commits Big Two to Seek New Arms Curb

By John Herbers

MOSCOW, July 3 (NYT).—President Nixon and Soviet leader
Leonid Brezhnev, failing to devise a permanent agreement on limit-
ing nuclear strategic arms, signed today a joint communiqué that
committed the two sides to negotiate for a less ambitious accord
that would expire in 1980.

After a friendly but restrained signing ceremony in a baroque
chamber of the Kremlin, St. Vladimir's Hall, the two leaders ended
their third summit meeting and Mr. Nixon departed for the United
States. At the airport, Mr. Nixon
shook hands with Soviet offi-
cials, diplomats and a crowd
of Russians before bidding farewell
to Mr. Brezhnev, President Nikolai
Podgorny and Premier Alexei Ko-
sygin. As he and Mr. Brezhnev
parted, Mr. Nixon was smiling
but the 67-year-old Soviet leader
looked more sober than when the
American chief executive arrived
here last Thursday.

The communiqué language on
controlling offensive strategic
weapons represented the mini-
mum progress that American
officials had hoped for when the
summit meetings opened six days
ago. It said that an agreement
on limiting such arms should be
completed before the expiration
in 1977 of the interim agreement
reached in the first summit here
two years ago.

Although this summit's six
days of talks here and in the
Crimia produced agreements on
reducing permissible anti-ballistic
missile complexes, on limiting
underground nuclear testing and
on a range of economic, health,
and cultural issues, there was
clear disappointment over the
failure to achieve a breakthrough
on the crucial issue of controlling
offensive weapons.

The two leaders had pledged a
year ago to try to reach such an
agreement in 1974, but today Sec-
retary of State Henry Kissinger
indicated that the soonest pos-
sible date was 1975.

In a news conference called to
describe the work of the summit,
Mr. Kissinger said that if agree-
ment is not reached well before
1977, there will be an explosion
of numbers and of technology so
that "one of the questions we
will have to ask ourselves is what
in the name of God is strategic
superiority?"

The communiqué said that
President Nixon and Mr. Brezh-
nev conducted a frank and thor-
ough review of the problems of
limiting strategic arms. "They
concluded that the interim agree-
ment on offensive strategic weap-
ons should be followed by a new
agreement between the Soviet
Union and the United States on
the limitation of strategic arms,"
the communiqué declared.

"They agreed," it said, "that
such an agreement should cover
the period until 1985 and deal
with both quantitative and qual-
itative limitations. They agreed
that such an agreement should
be completed at the earliest pos-
sible date, before the expiration
of the interim agreement."

It was announced that the
American and Soviet delegations
will reconvene in Geneva around
Aug. 1 to proceed with negotia-
tions on the basis of instructions
growing out of the meetings,
which ended today. But officials
said that, contrary to American
hopes, the two leaders had not
agreed on a common mandate to
their negotiators.

[On arriving back in the United
States tonight, Mr. Nixon, in a
nationally televised address, said
his was "a journey that has ad-
vanced the cause of peace in the
world."
[Speaking from an open hangar
at Loring Air Force Base, in
Maine, during a refueling stop,
the President said new patterns
of foreign policy are emerging
around the world, holding out
bright hopes for a generation of
peace. He added that his admin-
istration has been charting a new
relationship with the Soviet Union
and that this bond was advanced
by the summit.]

On his return to the United
States Mr. Nixon still faced the
possibility of impeachment and
an uncertain future as to his
ability to continue the détente he
set in motion with the Com-
munist world in his first term
in office.

One of his aims at this summit
was to make it impossible for
a White House successor to reverse
the process of détente.

Yet the communiqué, which
called détente imperative, seem-
ed to acknowledge the fragility
of the détente effort.
"Both sides are convinced of
the imperative necessity of mak-
ing the process of improving U.S.-
Soviet relations irreversible," the
document said. "They believe
that as a result of their effort,
a real possibility has been created
to achieve this goal."

The two sides, as they did
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

U.K. to Heed New Pact's Limit on Tests

Others Call Accord
'Too Little, Too Late'

LONDON, July 3 (AP).—The
British government pledged today
that it would respect the new
limit agreed by President Nixon
and Soviet Communist party
leader Leonid Brezhnev on under-
ground nuclear tests.

A Foreign Office spokesman
said that Britain had been kept
abreast of the just-concluded ne-
gotiations.

He declined to offer any ex-
planation for Britain's exclusion
from the latest talks. But the
sort of test shots covered by the
latest agreement would probably
be beyond Britain's nuclear ca-
pacity anyway. In the past nine
years Britain has conducted less
than half a dozen nuclear tests
underground.

Criticism at Geneva

In Geneva, the Moscow sum-
mit agreement came under pre-
dictable criticism at the 25-na-
tion disarmament talks.

Ambassador Niaz Naik of
Pakistan told newsmen that
arming Soviet and American
nuclear explosions exceeding
150 kilotons nearly two years
from now "is too little and too
late."

Ambassador Masahiro Nishiori
of Japan said: "We wanted to
have a little more than this.
One hundred fifty kilotons is
pretty big. The Indian test was
only 15 kilotons. Then there is
the time limit. In two years,
the two superpowers will have
finished all the big weapon ex-
periments they might still need."

It was not clear from records
of the Stockholm Peace Research
Institute whether the new accord
will reduce significantly the
number of underground tests.

Provisional data for 1973 in-
dicate that only one of nine U.S.
tests was definitely above the
1976 ceiling of 150 kilotons. Of
the 14 Soviet tests, two were list-
ed as in the 3,000-6,000 kiloton
range.

French underground tests in
1962 in the Sahara were of a con-
siderably lower yield and so was
the lone Chinese underground ex-
plosion, registered in 1969, ac-
cording to the institute.

Soviet Strategy

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI).
—Paul Nitze, who resigned last
month from the U.S. negotiating
team at the Strategic Arms Limi-
tation Talks, told the House
Arms Control subcommittee yester-
day that while the U.S. goal
was a "single integrated docu-
ment" to replace the five-year
agreement of 1972, "the Soviet
strategy is to deal with each seg-
ment of the problem piecemeal,
inhibiting a U.S. response to the
imminent deployment of the
Soviet Union's new and much
more effective" missiles.

U.S. Gold Could Be Put on Market

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).
—Treasury Secretary William
Simon indicated today that the
Treasury may begin selling some
of its gold stockpile whenever
gold ownership is legalized in
the United States.

He said, however, that the
Nixon administration does not
favor setting a deadline for legal-
izing gold ownership, as bills
passed by both the House and
Senate have done.

Mr. Simon said it is still the
U.S. goal to have gold phased out
of the international monetary
system, and there are still a num-
ber of questions to be dealt with
—such as how and when the
Treasury will sell gold on the
open market.

Mr. Simon said the administra-
tion may ask Congress later this
year to extend the gold owner-
ship ban if "extraordinary condi-
tions" such as international
monetary disturbances make it
necessary. The House has passed
a bill that would end the ban on
gold ownership by Dec. 31, while
the Senate set a deadline of
Sept. 1.

West Germans To Face Dutch In Soccer Final

PARIS, July 3 (UPI).—The
Netherlands knocked off de-
fending champions Brazil to-
day and advanced to the
World Cup soccer final, where
it will meet West Germany
Sunday afternoon in Munich.
The West Germans blanked
previously unbeaten Poland, 1-0,
in Frankfurt as Gerd Mueller
scored with 15 minutes to play.
The Dutchmen advanced be-
hind the wizardry of Johan
Cruyff, who led his team to a
2-0 victory in a foul-ridden
game in Dortmund.
The triumph for the speedy
Dutchmen put them in the
final of soccer's premier tourna-
ment for the first time,
while the West Germans, who
won in 1954, are in the final
for the third time. Stories on
Page 13.

Arabs Meet on Lebanon Defense

proved the Arabs capable of using
their energies well in the service
of their joint cause.

Farouk Kaddoumi, chairman of
the political department of the
Palestinian Liberation Organiza-
tion, told the conference:

"The resistance operations in-
side the occupied lands will not
stop until the full rights of the
people are regained."

He said the Arabs should throw
all their capabilities, including
"their raw materials"—a refer-
ence to Arab oil—into the battle.

The Palestinian movement, he
said, will submit a detailed plan
for Arab support to Lebanon at
the Arab summit conference in
Cairo in September, Mr. Kad-
doumi said.

Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin
Solh also addressed the opening
session to emphasize that Le-
banon "will continue to play its
Arab role, particularly regarding
the Palestinian cause."
Mr. Solh said that Israel wants
to sow discord between Lebanon

Egypt Vows to Go to Extremes for Rights

CAIRO, July 3 (UPI).—War-
ter Ahmed Ismail said today
Egypt was prepared to go to
"ultimate extreme" in defend-
ing Arab rights and repelling ag-
gression on any Arab state.

Mr. Ismail spoke at an
inaugural session of a coun-
cil of Arab, foreign and
U.S. ministers summoned to the
joint action for the pro-
tection of Lebanon against Is-
raeli attacks.

Arab League's Secretary-
General, Mahmoud Riad, said the
city of Arab countries is in-
dissoluble and military coordina-
tion should be a permanent strat-
egy of Arab states.

'Ultimate Extreme'

He said the government of Egypt is
prepared to go to the
ultimate extreme in defend-
ing Arab rights and repelling any
aggression launched against any
of Arab land, Mr. Ismail
said. He said the war in October

Happy It Survived Watergate

Russians Voice Satisfaction At Modest Results of Summit

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—"We survived Watergate-Soviet-American relations survived Watergate."

That summation of the past week's summit conference—an evaluation made today by a Soviet student of American affairs—may explain why Russian officials and journalists today insisted that this year's Soviet-American summit talks were a success.

The Moscow assessment—repeated by numerous sources at today's Kremlin reception for President Nixon—is, in effect, that Mr. Nixon's meetings with Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders succeeded because they did not fail.

"The mood was very good," a senior official close to the talks said. "At least we had movement on very important questions."

Whether this studied optimism disguised a tough Soviet bargaining position in the summit negotiations could not be determined today.

The Russians were in a difficult position on the summit's central issue, controls on multiple-warhead missiles. They have not begun to deploy this sophisticated nuclear weapon, and are years behind the U.S. development and production of such arms.

Generation Gap

The Russians, hoping to catch up with the United States, have seemed anxious to persuade the Americans not to proceed into the next generation of nuclear weapons while the Russians are closing the gap in this generation.

This was never a very valid proposition, as the Russians may have decided that they must concentrate on catching up in the short run in order to bargain on a more equal footing later.

Whatever happened in the talks here, the Russians have decided to declare them a success. The summit "went normally," said Boris Ponomarev, a candidate member of the ruling Politburo. The normality seemed to please the Soviet side.

Before the summit, Russian officials made it clear that they did not expect dramatic results. The main objective, they said repeatedly, was to make these summit meetings regular, normal happenings, and to give new impulses to the process of détente. The summit's modest achievements lived up to those modest expectations.

Wait and See

"We have to wait and see what happens to Nixon," a Soviet official said, predicting that more substantial agreements on controlling nuclear weapons might follow relatively quickly if the President regained his stride in Washington—or if he were forced from office. "We won't care if President Ford signs any agreements," the official observed. "This is a relatively new attitude in Moscow. There was a time when Soviet officials feared that Watergate was the work of enemies of détente, and a time, too, when this summit seemed in jeopardy because of Watergate. The Russians were relieved that it took place at all, and pleased that Mr. Nixon came to Moscow with broadly-based domestic support for his foreign policies."

Informed Soviet sources said

2 Presidents Join Crowd Streaming Past Peron's Bier

BUENOS AIRES, July 3 (AP).—Two foreign Presidents joined

streams of Argentines today in viewing the body of Juan D. Peron, lying in state for the second day amid pomp and military security in the National Congress.

Mr. Peron's widow and successor as President, Isabel, visited the body again, smoothing Mr. Peron's hair and brushing his general's uniform, while mourners outside in a light rain waited their turns in mile long lines. He died Monday of a heart attack at 78.

Presidents Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay and Hugo Banzer of Bolivia were among the foreign dignitaries. Others were expected tomorrow, although many delegations are to be headed by resident ambassadors.

Mr. Peron's body was placed in state yesterday after a funeral mass in Buenos Aires Cathedral.

A ceremony is planned tomorrow in Congress. The body is then to be flown by helicopter to suburban Olivos to await later burial, perhaps in several weeks, at the Peron family tomb.

Square in Belfast Closed to Traffic

BELFAST, July 3 (UPI).—British soldiers barricaded the

main square of central Belfast to most traffic today to prevent the Irish Republican Army from carrying its summer bombing offensive to the heart of the city, security sources said.

Troops moved in shortly after dawn to set up barbed wire on streets entering Donegal Place. They turned away all vehicles except city buses and trucks with special passes.

Sources said military intelligence learned that the IRA planned to plant bombs in the area, which is crowded with shoppers and office workers during the day.

today that before the summit began, Mr. Nixon transmitted new proposals to Moscow on nuclear arms limitations. Since no new agreements on this subject were reached, the Russians apparently rejected Mr. Nixon's suggestions—perhaps at yesterday's meeting of the Politburo.

Asked if this were the case, a well-informed Soviet journalist replied obliquely: "It's better this way for President Nixon." Like many other Russians, the journalist expressed the view that for Mr. Nixon the ideal result of the summit would be something between dramatic success and obvious failure. "He needs something that will please the conservatives but not anger the friends of détente," another journalist said. "I think that's what he got."

Pentagon Pressure

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said before the summit began that "the President will not be inhibited" in Moscow by the Watergate problem. Whether he was or not, the Russians obviously perceived a weakened Nixon and acted accordingly.

Watergate was not the only reason for this Soviet approach. "Your Pentagon is a problem," a senior Moscow official observed. "Mr. Kissinger's new doctrines have made the situation more complicated. Neither side was prepared to make the concessions necessary for a new agreement now."

The Russians' view was that Pentagon pressure, often expressed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has limited Mr. Nixon's options in the strategic arms talks.

However, Soviet officials at today's reception shared a general optimism that the process of détente will continue, and that new strategic arms agreements can be reached.

Summit Ends on Commitment To Seek New Curb on Arms

(Continued From Page 1)

when the summit began, enunciated a determination to improve relations between them and a conviction that real progress has been made over the past two years, forming a foundation for future progress.

The achievements announced in the communiqué today included the following:

• A treaty, which will require Senate ratification, prohibiting underground nuclear tests exceeding 150 kilotons, the equivalent of 150,000 tons of TNT. Effective March 31, 1975, the treaty would not cover tests involving peaceful nuclear programs. Although some U.S. explosions have exceeded the 150-kiloton threshold, American officials have said that the level is far above what either side considers necessary for most tests. The real breakthrough for the United States was that Mr. Brezhnev agreed in principle to on-site inspection of "peaceful" explosions under an agreement yet to be worked out. The Russians had long opposed any such inspection.

• Two protocols limiting each side to a single deployment area for anti-ballistic missiles. The previous agreement, a treaty signed in 1972, limited each country to two such areas. The amendments will require Senate ratification. Mr. Kissinger said that although ABM limitation is not the central issue of the arms race, the agreement has profound strategic consequences which are sometimes lost sight of.

Under the new agreement, Mr. Kissinger said, the Soviet Union will have to dismantle about 15 anti-missile launchers and associated radar equipment at its test site and the United States will have to dismantle "some" deployments that have taken place around the national capital.

• An agreement to begin discussions on controlling environmental warfare. Mr. Kissinger said that the discussions would begin "in the near future" because both sides feel that this form of warfare, although in its infancy, "is not properly understood." He said that environmental warfare could "have profound consequences for the future of mankind."

Sakharov Urged By Doctor to Stop Hunger Strike

MOSCOW, July 3 (Reuters).—

Dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov was today urged to stop his five-day hunger strike. His doctor said his health had taken a distinct turn for the worse since yesterday. Dr. Sakharov, 53, was looking pale and haggard tonight as he disclosed the latest diagnosis by the doctor who has been visiting him daily since he began his strike last Friday. He has been taking only mineral water.

His blood pressure had dropped significantly and his pulse was becoming steadily weaker, the doctor warned.

Dr. Sakharov, the Soviet Union's most respected fighter for human rights, went on his hunger strike to press for an amnesty for political prisoners. In particular, Vladimir Bukovsky, who is in solitary confinement in Vladimir jail, east of Moscow.



A Syrian family that returned to Kuneitra Tuesday looks over the ruins of what once was their home there.

30 Diplomats Tour Syria City, Assail Destruction by Israel

KUNEITRA, Syria, July 3 (AP).—

Foreign diplomats denounced Israel yesterday after a visit to this devastated Golan Heights provincial capital, a week after the Israeli Army returned it to Syria.

Thirty diplomats from various countries were invited by Syrian authorities to see for themselves what the governor of Kuneitra District, Nafar Nofal, charged was "a deliberate Israeli atrocity

of systematically flattening the city before their withdrawal."

"Horrible... They turned the whole city into ruins. There is certainly no justification for what Israel has done here," declared the British ambassador to Damascus, David Roberts.

"Revolting. What the Israelis have done here is against every decent human principle and beyond imagination," said Greek Ambassador Jean Tsousis.

"The government of the United States has committed itself to bring peace to this part of the world and to see to it that such acts aren't committed anymore," said U.S. Charge d'Affaires Thomas Scott.

What the 30 diplomats saw was a vast expanse of ruins, with only a handful of damaged structures still standing. Seven years ago, Kuneitra was a thriving city of 50,000 persons.

The city was captured by Israel in the 1967 war. It was returned to Syrian administration last week, in compliance with the agreement for the disengagement of Syrian and Israeli forces worked out by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger last month.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli military officials admitted partial responsibility for the destruction of Kuneitra, but they placed most of the blame on Syrian shelling and the fortunes of war.

The officials declined to comment on the remarks by foreign diplomats when they toured Kuneitra.

The Israeli officials claimed that Kuneitra had been shelled by the Syrians during the war of attrition preceding the current cease-fire. They also said that a number of buildings in Kuneitra had been demolished to remove possible cover for infiltrators and as a "safety measure" after being damaged.

Mr. Nofal, who acted as guide, appealed to the diplomats to inform the world about what Israel means when it claims it is a civilized country.

He said the Syrian government is just considering whether to rebuild the ravaged city.

"There is an idea to build a modern city in the immediate vicinity of the old one, in order to leave the city devastated and wrecked by the Israelis as living testimony for future generations of Israel's barbarism and fanaticism," Mr. Nofal added.

A few thousand of the original inhabitants have returned to the city. Finding their houses in ruins, they live in the ruins, including the dungeons of the city jail.

Soviets Release 6 Jews Detained For Nixon Visit

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—

Police today released at least six Jewish activists from prison where they had been held prior to and during President Nixon's week-long visit, one of the men said.

Physicist Alexander Lunts said he, Mikhail Goldblatt and physicist Alexander Voronel left a prison at Serpukhov, 93 miles south of Moscow, about the time of Mr. Nixon's departure.

They were among more than 50 Jews rounded up in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kiev and other cities before Mr. Nixon's June 2 arrival and held in preventive detention.

Jewish sources said the police crackdown was an attempt to prevent demonstrations during the President's visit and block a seminar planned for last Monday by unemployed Jewish scientists. The police action was successful.

Mr. Lunts said others released from the prison where he was held included Dmitry Ramm, Mark Azbel and Leonid Tsypin.

Cuban Embassy Bombed

PARIS, July 3 (UPI).—A bomb exploded today in front of the Cuban Embassy, causing serious damage but no casualties, radio broadcasts said.



Mrs. Widad Nasif, 70, of Kuneitra, Syria, who remained in the city during its occupation by Israel since 1967.

India Says King of Sikkim Agrees to New Constitution

NEW DELHI, July 3 (AP).—

The Indian Foreign Ministry announced today that the ruler of Sikkim agreed today to approve a new Constitution for his Himalayan kingdom. The document would officially reduce him to a figurehead.

It said the Chogyal, or king, Paiden Thondup Namgyal, informed the Indian political officer in Sikkim that he would give his formal assent to the Constitution.

The document, drawn up by an Indian legal expert and approved by a popularly elected assembly, makes the Chogyal only a titular ruler.

It also increases India's influence over the protectorate and widens public participation in the government through a ministry that is expected to take office next week.

Under the Constitution, all effective powers will be held by an Indian chief executive who will serve as president and speaker of the Assembly. The Chogyal will be asked to give his formal assent to legislative matters.

The Indian Foreign Ministry said the Chogyal, in his meeting in Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim, with the Indian government representative, explained that he had "some reservations" about the Constitution.

But the announcement, quoting an official message from Gangtok, said that "after further consideration he—the Chogyal—has decided to give his assent to the bill."

The Chogyal's opponents belong to the pro-Indian Sikkim Congress party, which won 30 of the 32 seats in the elections.

After more than a year of unrest, Sikkim received its first representative Assembly in April elections.

The party refused last night to hear a speech by the Chogyal, who asked for an emergency session of the Assembly to give his views on the Constitution. He had withheld his consent, although the Assembly endorsed the Constitution on June 30.

There was no indication when the Chogyal would sign the Constitution. The Indian government has the power to promulgate the Constitution unilaterally under an agreement signed with the Chogyal in May, 1973.

China, whose troops face Indian soldiers on the Tibetan-Sikkim border, accused India of denying Sikkim independence and turning it into a colony by imposing the new constitution. The views were expressed in an article in the People's Daily in Peking.

Local Leaders Said to Defy Mao

New Peking Posters Indicate Power Struggle Within Party

By John Burns

PEKING, July 3.—Further evidence of a major behind-the-scenes struggle over Peking's three-week-old poster campaign emerged yesterday with the appearance of fresh sheets denouncing the local Communist party bosses for the continuing harassment of individuals who speak out against them.

Two new posters on the walls opposite the headquarters of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee—the city hall—accused unnamed "leading comrades" on the local party committee of defying explicit instructions from Chairman Mao Tse-tung: "Resisting grass-roots criticism of the party hierarchy."

The local party leaders "tore up big character posters, beat up people, called them names, stopped giving them paper, and paste and even used fire hoses" to suppress criticism, one new poster said.

The poster, with a picture of Chairman Mao's teachings and with the spirit of the report on the revision of the party constitution by Comrade Wang Hsiangwen. This was a reference to a speech by the 86-year-old Mao, 2 years ago, in which he said that criticism of party policies was not only to be tolerated, but encouraged.

The protests were the work of two middle-aged women members of the party, Hsueh Pao-jen and Hu Shu-fang. When a party official approving the poster campaign told them to stop, they began to tear up the posters.

On June 12, the two quickly posted charges that leaders of the committee were dragging their feet on the party's 10-month-old drive against rightist tendencies, the campaign to criticize Confucius and Lin Biao, and were attempting to rehabilitate two of the principal villains of the 1966 Cultural Revolution, former head of state Lin Shao-chi and the man the Red Guards deposed as mayor of Peking, Peng Chen.

They also charged the committee leaders with ordering the removal of posters mounted inside buildings during the anti-Confucius campaign. It was this theme that they returned to yesterday, accusing the local party bosses of continuing the harassment even after the Politburo, the supreme organ of party power, had approved the posting of criticisms in specified public places in Peking.

The new posters, said an editor published Monday in the Peking People's Daily, commemorating the 33rd anniversary of the founding of the Communist party. The editorial seemed to throw the party's weight behind the poster writers by declaring: "It is essential to give firm support to the proletarian revolutionary spirit of the masses and welcome their criticism and supervision. This is a sign that our party and state are flourishing."

Miss Hu charged that the local party leaders had defied this policy. "Though they have said many times that they would warmly welcome criticism from the masses and respond to it in a sincere fashion, what they have done is in direct contradiction of what they had said," she wrote.

Although no names were mentioned, the charges must further complicate the situation for the principal political leader at the local level, Wu Teh, who is a member of the Politburo, chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee, and first secretary of the city's party committee.

Foreigners are somewhat puzzled by the authorities' unusual decision to allow them to read and photograph the posters.

It is apparent that there are forces at work that strongly object to at least some of the posters, to the point of tearing them down, often within an hour or two of their appearance.

There have been numerous occasions when someone has been seen stepping out of a crowd to rip down a poster that the group had been reading.

It is perhaps revealing that others in the crowd, instead of destroying a poster, seem to be a negation of the principle of free speech that the poster campaign purports to embody.

There is a suspicion abroad that nobody would dare destroy a poster unless the local authority of people in power is willing to do it.

C. Toronto, Globe and Mail.

Half Test Defies More than half of Beijing's poster campaign.

Bulgaria Shuffles Politburo Posts

SOFIA, July 3 (AP).—The

Bulgarian party reshuffled its Politburo today when it dropped a central committee secretary, a deputy premier, and probably the most prominent outer-trade union boss Kosta Gyorov as Politburo candidates.

Evan Abadiev was the party central committee secretary and Veselin Kofchev, deputy premier who lost his "Politburo" position.

The party's central committee plenary session also decided to relieve Mr. Kofchev as deputy premier and Mr. Gyorov as first secretary of the Trade Union Council and member of the State Council. The plenary is expected to be headed by the competent organization.

There was no indication when the Chogyal would sign the Constitution. The Indian government has the power to promulgate the Constitution unilaterally under an agreement signed with the Chogyal in May, 1973.

China, whose troops face Indian soldiers on the Tibetan-Sikkim border, accused India of denying Sikkim independence and turning it into a colony by imposing the new constitution. The views were expressed in an article in the People's Daily in Peking.

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test wall posters, including some alleging police brutality and official corruption, were torn down during the night.

On Eternal Revolution Street, where the campaign is concentrated, only about 20 were still intact. Gona were posters reporting factional strife in the provinces and expressing individual grievances. Posters attacking the Peking municipal leadership were not touched.

France Keeps State Control Of Television

PARIS, July 3 (UPI).—The

government today announced plans to break up the state radio and television organization into smaller, autonomous units. It also decided to maintain the state television broadcasting monopoly.

The plan to abolish the Office de la Radio-Télévision Française (ORTF), which manages the nation's radio stations and three television channels, came after a four-week work stoppage in June by ORTF personnel.

The ORTF was criticized throughout its 14 years of existence for deficits and pro-government news reporting.

Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said a new law would set up state-owned companies for each television channel, a fourth for radio stations and two others to handle broadcasting, equipment and production of television features.

Session of Parliament

Despite reports that the government might follow the British example and allow a privately owned television channel, Mr. Chirac said the state monopoly would stand. He said there would be a special parliamentary session during the summer to approve the reorganization so that it could go into effect by the end of the year.

A government spokesman said it was hoped that the move would increase competition among the television channels and improve the quality of program.

The government said that Channel 3, in operation for a year, would be given the special task of showing numerous films and becoming a "free speech" channel, free of political and social thought.

The tax for television sets will be increased to 140 francs (\$30) annually, it was also announced.

Foreign Workers Cured

PARIS, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The government decided today to suspend the entry of foreign workers until the autumn "when the situation will be reviewed," it was announced after the cabinet meeting.

There are about 3.7 million foreigners living in France. This is 7 percent of the population.

The largest groups are North Africans (Algerian, Moroccan, Tunisian, with about 1 million persons), Portuguese, 985,000; Spaniards, 680,000; Italians, 580,000; Poles, 102,000; Belgians and Yugoslavs, 65,000 each. There are an estimated 19,000 Americans.

Cologne Police Clear Court in Klarsfeld Trial

COLOGNE, July 3 (UPI).—

About 3,000 demonstrators, some wearing white armbands, today cleared the Cologne courthouse of French victims of Nazism who were protesting the trial of Nazi hunter Serge Klarsfeld.

Miss Klarsfeld, 36, is being tried on a charge of attempting to kidnap Kurt Daluege, the Nazi security chief in Paris during World War II.

A French court sentenced Daluege to life imprisonment in 1950, but he remains free, living as a businessman in Cologne, because French-German agreements prevent his extradition.

Miss Klarsfeld admits the attempt, but she says she told the court she hoped her action would draw the world's attention to the complex legal situation that allows Daluege to go unpunished.

French victims of Nazism began demonstrating when the presiding judge refused to let any more of them testify. Daluege tried unsuccessfully to subdue the demonstrators.

When a bailiff grabbed a demonstrator around the throat, the Frenchman yelled: "They strangle the last witnesses." Finally, the judge asked police to clear the courthouse corridors.

15 Killed in Blast At Spanish Factory

GALDAKANO, Spain, July 3

(AP).—Unofficial sources said today that at least 15 persons were killed, 25 seriously injured and several others treated for minor injuries in an explosion at an explosives factory.

Eight miles southwest of the Basque town of Galdakano, the blast was caused by a bomb used in a test, officials said. It might have been the result of a secret test of a new type of explosive.

The explosion occurred at a factory owned by the Basque government.

The explosion occurred at a factory owned by the Basque government.

Request to Dean Between Tells House Unit Hunt's Payment Demand

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee today asked Dean F. Hunt to appear before it to answer questions about his alleged involvement in the Watergate scandal. Hunt, a former Nixon aide, is accused of receiving \$50,000 from the Nixon White House to help him in his legal defense.

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Describe Ehrlichman's Peak-In Role

Continued from Page 1

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Wilson Vows Not to Impose Wage Freeze

LONDON, July 3 (Reuters)—Britain's Labor government gave assurances today that it would not impose a wage freeze to try to curb the country's economic ills.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson chaired a two-and-a-half-hour meeting of the National Economic Development Council at which it was agreed that Britain's recent stock market gloom "may have been exaggerated."

Ren Hospitalized Heart Ailment

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UPI)—Chilean Justice Minister, 53, who presided over the case against Pinochet, was hospitalized today with a heart ailment.

Condition was diagnosed by Oscar Mann as congestive failure and coronary infarction. It was his second ailment in six weeks.



London policeman ignores a demonstrator protesting at the theater where Bolshoi Ballet is appearing.

Anti-Soviet Protests in U.K. Go On

LONDON, July 3 (AP)—Jews in London are planning further demonstrations against the Bolshoi Ballet despite Soviet threats to withdraw the troupe from a London tour.

Doreen Ford of the Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry, said today: "We shall continue our nightly pestering of people and dancers entering and leaving the Coliseum."

McGovern, Humphrey Get Critical-Fund-Report Redress

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Democratic Sens. George McGovern and Hubert Humphrey have complained and won reconsideration of Watergate committee staff reports criticizing their 1972 presidential campaign finances.

Democratic staff members of the committee, apparently without telling Republicans, are reconsidering a report which suggests that Sen. McGovern of South Dakota may have violated the spirit of campaign finance laws in setting leftover debts.

Chilean Regime Denies Naming Ex-Nazi Adviser

SANTIAGO, July 3 (AP)—A spokesman for Chile's ruling junta today emphatically denied reports from France that a former Nazi colonel was named an adviser to the government.

"It is absolutely false that the military junta has as an adviser the German citizen Walter Raut," the spokesman said.

Turkish High Court Broadens Amnesty

ANKARA, July 3 (Reuters)—Turkey's Constitutional Court has reversed a parliamentary decision to exclude political offenders from last May's amnesty for prisoners.

The court's ruling will be published in the Official Gazette within a week and will result in the release of hundreds of young leftists jailed by courts-martial following the 1971 military intervention.

Civil Control Of Military Seen Strong

Moore Affirms Policy, Retires as Top Officer

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—Adm. Thomas Moore, the retiring chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, yesterday labeled as "nonsense" in its purest form the notion that civilian control over the military was being eroded.

Speaking at a retirement ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base honoring his 45-year naval career and four years as the nation's top military officer, Adm. Moore told several hundred guests that "military men like the Constitution the way it is."

"I don't know why this issue continues to be raised," the 62-year-old admiral said. "But one day I read that the joint chiefs are weak and never consulted, and another day that they are controlling the country and are seeking to frustrate the policies of the commander-in-chief. Both of these allegations are nonsense in its purest form."

Adm. Moore, a 1933 Annapolis graduate, became the only admiral to command both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. But early this year, disclosure that a sailor and two admirals working in Adm. Moore's liaison office at the White House had reportedly obtained secret documents and passed at least some of them back to Adm. Moore's office in the Pentagon brought controversy to the last months of his service.

Those allegations of military spying on the White House, combined with the atmosphere created by Watergate and reports in 1973 of unauthorized bombing of North Vietnam have contributed to occasional conjecture that civilian control over the military had eroded.

In June, 1967, Adm. Moore was appointed by then-President Lyndon Johnson as chief of naval operations. In July, 1970, President Nixon named him to head the joint chiefs and responded to him for another two years in 1971.

During those four years, Adm. Moore spent much time explaining and frequently bearing the brunt of congressional frustration over the Vietnam war. Current and former civilian officials at the Pentagon say that, on several occasions, especially the 1971 and 1972 bombings of North Vietnam, Adm. Moore was dispatched to Capitol Hill to defend and take the heat for what was essentially a political decision to use U.S. airpower against Hanoi.

U.S. Cut in Oil Use For Year 8.2% Nixon Reports

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP)—A White House spokesman announced yesterday that industry and government have been saving more than 8 percent of the energy the nation otherwise would need through conservation programs begun a year ago.

A statement by President Nixon, issued here while he was still in Moscow, said conservation programs by federal agencies saved the equivalent of 75 million barrels of oil during the nine months beginning with June, 1973.

Legal Group Sees Bias in Rap Brown Case

By Martin Waldron

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—The federal court at New Orleans has been asked to set aside a five-year sentence given black activist Rap Brown on the ground that the Federal Bureau of Investigation set out to destroy him and other black leaders in the summer of 1967.

An attorney for the Center for Constitutional Rights, a non-profit legal group based in New York City, said the center planned to file a similar motion to vacate a state sentence Brown is serving in a New York State penitentiary.

In an affidavit filed with the New Orleans federal court, William Kunstler, an attorney affiliated with the center, said that Justice Department records show that the FBI under orders of the late J. Edgar Hoover, who was the director of the bureau, was ordered to use its "imagination" to stop the spread of black nationalism in the United States.

The FBI instructions to its field offices said that agents could use fabrications and other devices, including the arrest-on-pretext technique on any conceivable charge, to stop the spread of "black hate groups."



SMOKING POT—Mexican soldier checking a fire hose as 30 tons of marijuana burned in background on Saturday west of Mexicali in Lower California. The authorities found the record haul in a secret basement of an old warehouse outside the town.

Friend of Accused Is Sought In the Slaying of Mrs. King

By Paul Delaney

DAYTON, Ohio, July 3 (NYT)—The Dayton police and the FBI were searching today for a close friend of the man charged with killing Mrs. Martin Luther King Jr., 30, who was shot to death June 2. There have been no arrests or suspects in the cases, the police said.

The man, sought for questioning in connection with the killing, was identified as Walter Brooks Jr., an associate of Martin Luther King Jr. who was in the slaying of Mrs. King and a church deacon and the wounding of a parishioner.

In an interview published yesterday in the Dayton Journal-Herald, a man subsequently identified as Mr. Brooks was quoted as saying he and Chennault were part of an organization called "The Troop." Its avowed purpose, he reportedly said, was to kill black ministers and civil rights leaders who members of the group felt had deceived and falsely led black people.

The Dayton police also said they were investigating a possible link between the killing of Mrs. King and the mysterious deaths of two black ministers here in the last two months. Police officials said they planned to go to Atlanta to question Chennault, who is being held without bond.

U.S. Death Blamed On Bubonic Plague

GALLUP, N.M., July 3 (AP)—Laboratory tests have confirmed that a 12-year-old American Indian girl who died in Gallup's Public Health Service Hospital was a victim of bubonic plague.

Dr. Victor Salinas, director of the State Health Agency in Santa Fe, said the girl died Friday. The plague bacteria was found when a blood sample was subjected to microscopic examination after her death, he said.

Asks U.S. Court to Set Aside Jail Term

Brown was listed as one of the targets in his petition asking that Brown's five-year federal sentence be voided. Mr. Kunstler said that Brown had been harassed incessantly by the local police and agents of the FBI from 1967 until he was driven underground in 1971.

Brown was convicted of robbery and assault in New York in 1973 and was sentenced to five to 15 years at Attica Prison. His five-year federal sentence is not scheduled to begin until he is released from the New York State prison.

Local police and the FBI used the technique of "piling charge upon charge" in an effort to exhaust Brown's resources for bail money, Mr. Kunstler said.

Dr. King Sr. Mourns, 'Old Heart Broken'

1,300 Attend Rites For His Slain Wife

ATLANTA, July 3 (AP)—Standing at the pulpit of his church and before the coffin of his wife, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. said of the man who shot her, "Let him come on back, he can't do anything but kill this broken old heart."

The grief-stricken minister spoke to 1,300 mourners today at funeral services for Mrs. King. A young black gunman leaped to his feet Sunday in Ebenezer Baptist Church, shooting wildly and killing Mrs. King, 70, as she played the organ.

At the services in the same church, Dr. King, 74, leaned heavily on the pulpit, flanked by his grandson, Martin III, and a son-in-law.

"She was more than my wife, she was my heart," he said.

Grasping the hand of Martin III, the senior King then led the audience in singing, "We Shall Overcome"—which his son Martin Luther King Jr. and his followers sang when the civil rights movement was at its height in the South. The song brought tears to many mourners, some of whom linked arms and swayed with the music.

About 3,500 persons gathered outside the red brick church in downtown Atlanta to hear the eulogies and hymns sung during the 21.2-hour service.

The outpouring of tribute rang- ed from grief to humor, and at times was joyous. Throughout, Mrs. King was recalled as a strong, warm woman with a sense of humor.

Among the notables present at today's services were Mrs. Gerald Ford, wife of the Vice-President; Georgia Gov. Jimmy Carter; presidential assistant Stanley Scott; representing President Nixon; the Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation Push; Vernon Jordan, director of the Urban League; and comedian Flip Wilson.

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Nixon Justices on High Court Solidify Into a Working Bloc

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The four justices President Nixon named to the Supreme Court have solidified into a bloc that is increasing in both unity and capacity to produce a working majority for their views of the law and the Constitution.

During the second term in which all four men sat for the full nine months, the justices appointed by Mr. Nixon voted together on 75 percent of the cases the court decided. This was an increase from the 1972-73 term, when they voted as a bloc 70 percent of the time.

Regarded as Conservatives

On all but one of the 106 occasions when they cast their votes together, the Nixon justices formed the nucleus of a majority. The sole exception involved the Giordano case, when they voted in

the minority to uphold some criminal convictions based on defective Justice Department wiretap orders.

The men the President added to the court during his first term are Chief Justice Warren Burger and Associate Justices Harry Blackmun, Lewis Powell and William Rehnquist, all regarded in varying degrees as judicial conservatives.

The justices who most frequently joined the Nixon bloc to form a majority of the nine-man court were Byron White, a Democrat appointed by President Kennedy in 1962, and Potter Stewart, a Republican named by President Eisenhower in 1959.

Justice White agreed with the Nixon men on 85 percent of their joint votes, a drop from his 94 percent average for the previous term, while Justice Stewart voted with them 82 percent of the

time, an increase from 75 percent the year before.

The figures were compiled by The New York Times on the basis of 144 decisions during the October-to-June term. The justices have three more cases to pass on next month, involving Watergate and Detroit school integration, but the results cannot materially affect their overall 1973-74 voting patterns.

Democrats Less Cohesive

Justice Powell demonstrated the highest level of independence within the bloc, voting against his three colleagues nine times, an increase from six in the previous term.

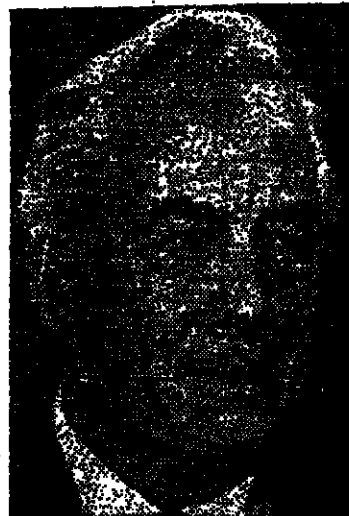
Justice Blackmun split with the other three Nixon appointees eight times, Justice Rehnquist, five times, and Chief Justice Burger, only twice.

The four justices who were Democrats when they came to the court—William Douglas, William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Justice White—were considerably less cohesive than the Nixon justices, voting as a bloc on only 49 percent of the cases.

Justice Powell was nominally a Democrat when he came to the court, but his Virginia associates and the White House regarded him as a Republican in political orientation.

Disregarding Justice White's voting record as a "swing" justice, the three confirmed Democratic liberals—Justices Douglas, Brennan and Marshall—voted as a bloc 74 percent of the time compared to 71 percent in the previous term. Unlike the Nixon justices, however, 37 percent of their bloc votes were cast for a minority position.

The justices produced 136 signed majority opinions during the



Warren Burger



Lewis Powell

term, with the number for each of them varying from 12 by the chief justice to 39 by Justice White. There were 126 dissenting

opinions filed, ranging from a low of four by the chief justice to 45 by Justice Douglas. The average per justice was 14.

U.S. Agency Says 1.5 Million Left Poverty Status in 1973

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—

The government reported today that 1.5 million persons escaped from poverty status last year despite an increase in the income necessary to maintain an above poverty standard of living.

The Census Bureau said 23 million persons were below the poverty level last year, down from 24.5 million in 1972. The bureau estimated that the income level necessary to avoid poverty moved last year to \$4,540 for a nonfarm family of four—up from \$4,375 in 1972.

The move out of poverty was triggered by a sharp jump in the median family income, to \$12,050 last year from \$11,120 in 1972. The Census Bureau estimated that 62 percentage points of the increase was eaten up by higher prices, which also drove

up the income level needed to escape poverty. But the median income rise still showed a real gain of 21 percent.

Whites, as usual, did better than blacks. The median income of white families increased by 31 percent, to \$12,565. Black families failed to keep up with the rising prices at their median income level rose 5.9 percent, to \$7,229.

Of those moving out of poverty, about 1.1 million persons were white and about 400,000 were black. The number of blacks in poverty status rose a 1973 increase and returned the number to the 7.4 million reported in 1971.

The report also showed a continuation of the trend of more women acting as heads of poverty families.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

Product Manager - Europe

Brussels based new enterprise division.

Monsanto is the leader in the field of synthetic grass used to replace natural grass in football fields, playgrounds and around the home products. A functional grass-like doormat is also marketed throughout Europe, and a number of companion products are being developed both in recreational surfaces and in packaged consumer goods sold through hardware-houseware distribution channels.

Owing to rapid expansion in these areas, a Product Manager is required to join a dynamic team of people in order to coordinate advertising and promotion plans as well as establish, administer and control:

1. Budgets, forecasts and necessary expenditures for advertising, market research and product development.

2. Test marketing to ascertain market acceptability.
3. Use of agencies and consultants for packaging design.
4. Pricing.
5. Product plans and long range plans.

The complexity of this job will only attract a young, self-motivated, multi-lingual graduate, 28-35 years of age, with at least 5 years product experience in a consumer oriented company dealing with durable or non-durable goods.

An attractive salary will be paid to the right man.

If you are interested, please write with full details to the Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe S.A., Place Medou 1, 1030 Brussels, under ref. IRP.

All applications will be handled in strict confidence.

Monsanto

Brussels

Billion dollar U.S. company renowned for its industrial products is seeking two key financial executives for its European headquarters, one as a result of international promotion and the other because of expanding growth.

This group has a high reputation for profitable growth and has established demanding targets for all divisions. These executives will play an important part in achieving the targets set for Europe and only those with an ability to work within such an environment should apply.

The European operations include manufacturing plants in Holland, England, France, Germany and Italy plus marketing activities in most European countries. Products cover five broad industrial groups with well established market positions.

These staff positions, reporting to the European General Manager, are:

European Controller

Responsibility for monitoring the performance of the European operations, developing information systems and assisting in the co-ordination and development of the operations both by internal growth and by acquisitions.

The successful applicant will have a university degree and a recognized accounting qualification. Some previous experience as a controller is desirable. Knowledge of languages is desired but is not essential. Preferred age 30/40, nationality open. Reference B144.

Treasurer European Operations

Responsible for the supervision of cash management, relations with bankers, receivables control, cash planning and other treasury work.

The successful applicant will have knowledge of banking and acquisition negotiations. He will probably have prior banking or treasury experience with an international group. Knowledge of languages is important. Preferred age 30/40, nationality open. Reference B145.

Both of these posts carry appropriate remuneration and benefits and are based in Brussels. Applications should be addressed to the under-mentioned quoting the reference. All will be received in strict confidence.

B.E. Phillips
Whitney Murray Ernst & Ernst
Rue de la Loi, 29
B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

WME&E

INTERNATIONAL AMERICAN COMPANY

FINANCIAL MANAGER

- The job requires control of several different companies in Amsterdam, Brussels, and Paris, specialized in the pharmaceutical and chemical field as well as in import-export trade.
- A good knowledge of international trading and experience in financial management and new acquisitions will be necessary.
- The man we are looking for will be 30 to 40 years old, with a M.B.A. level, fluent in English, Dutch and French and should be based in Amsterdam.

Reply with applications and photo to:
Mary PITSY - Selection Manager
EUROPEAN MEDICAL MARKETING S.A.
Avenue de Tervuren 154 - 1150 BRUSSELS
Tel. 02/62.18.55
Ref.: 21.5.55

E M M European Medical Marketing

EUROPEAN INSTITUTE FOR MEDICAL MARKET RESEARCH.

FINANCIAL VICE-PRESIDENT

Privately held United States Company with Multinational Commodity Sales in excess of \$100 million, has an opening for a creative financial and investment officer to be based in New York. Salary open. Educational background should be Harvard MBA or equivalent. Experience in similar position with international financial operations and movement of capital and goods essential. Company will interview in Europe or New York.

All replies will be handled in strict confidence and will be returned only by the company advisor.
Write: Box D-4,588, Herald Tribune, Paris.

TAX SPECIALIST

Digital Equipment Corporation, one of the world's leading manufacturers of computer systems is seeking a highly motivated professional with a good background in taxation to create and implement U.S. and international tax policies.

Eventually to be based at our European headquarters in Geneva, the position will initially involve a stay of 1-2 years in the tax department of our U.S. headquarters in Maynard, Massachusetts, near Boston. Specific emphasis will focus on your ability to independently engage in tax research and analysis of U.S. and foreign tax laws. The capacity to deal effectively with key management is also essential. Specific knowledge of U.S. tax laws is not required.

The ideal candidate for this position will possess the equivalent of Master of Laws degree in Taxation or 2 years tax experience in a chartered accountant's firm or legal department of a major corporation. A background in accounting would be beneficial.

Please send your resume to:

digital

DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

Personnel Department,
81 Route de l'Aire,
Case Postale 340 (Acacias),
1211-Geneva 26.

Computer and communications systems manager

U.S.A.

One of the world's largest international groups engaged in the manufacture, sales and service of earthmoving and construction equipment is looking for an experienced computer and communications manager for its corporate staff to be located probably in the U.S.A.

Reporting to the Director of Systems and Data Processing, the successful candidate will be responsible to assist in the coordination of worldwide computer and communications systems and data processing operations, to regularly evaluate systems and procedures and equipment utilization and maintenance of operating company installations, to plan and implement a program to assist operating companies of the group to customize systems and equipment on a worldwide basis and to serve in the capacity of technical consultant to corporate management and operating company officers and staff on computer and communications hardware, software and systems.

A minimum of five years experience with computer and/or communications systems, at least two years at supervisory level, is essential. Experience should include hands-on experience with operating systems and job-control languages, assemblers and language processors, involvement with a wide variety of application systems, programming and systems design and analysis and some direct experience with multi-location digital data transmission and analog systems, preferably with a large corporation operating internationally.

A thorough and detailed knowledge of computer hardware is essential and some knowledge of terminals, mini and micro-computer hardware and systems, P.A.C. equipment, microprocessors, control technology and telecommunications system technology is desirable.

In addition to the experience described, the following specific qualifications are required:

- university degree in engineering or a physical science; advanced specialized study would be an advantage;
- age around 35;
- fluent Italian and English, both spoken and written; fluency in another European language, preferably Spanish or Portuguese, would be an advantage.

This position will require extensive travel. The group is large, successful and expanding, the prospects for job satisfaction and career development are excellent and salary and bonus arrangements, as well as other terms of employment, are well above average for the right candidate.

Replies will be treated in strictest confidence, should contain particulars of experience related specifically to the above position requirements:

including a history of salaries earned, and should be addressed to:
All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and discretion.
Direct response to G.C. FULCONIS,
Tour Maine Montparnasse, 38 avenue
du Maine, 75785 Paris Cedex 13,
Fax: 2. 501.



GENERAL MANAGER

International Trade Organization
PARIS

He will have full responsibility for day to day operations, supervise personnel, handle all administrative, legal, tax and public relations matters, organize conferences and seminars, promote the organization's external and government relations, and membership growth, etc.

Age is a consideration, but we are seeking a mature businessman, preferably of Anglo-Saxon origin, with long residence in France or a French territory who speaks flawless English. A good command of background, a high level of culture and a wide range of personality are highly desirable. He must be a man of mature and initiative with a good sense of public relations, capable of dealing with business, industry and government representatives and the media.

Qualified candidates are invited to write to us in English, giving all necessary information, including current position and responsibilities, current earnings, home telephone number and all necessary data required to enable us to determine the desirability of a personal interview.

We are a leading firm of management consultants who have been retained to select the candidates for this position. It is our policy never to disclose information prior to a personal interview and only with the consent of the candidate. All replies will be handled in strictest confidence and with the utmost discretion.

Write to: Box D-4,538, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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directeur finance administration

Notre groupe de réputation mondiale recherche en fait le Contrôleur de sa filiale française. La Société importe et distribue une variété de produits de marque de grande consommation. Elle réalise un Chiffre d'Affaires de 80 M. F. en croissance annuelle d'environ 20 % et figure parmi les leaders sur les marchés où elle est présente. Le poste du Directeur Général et comporte la responsabilité de la gestion financière, le contrôle des systèmes d'information, la supervision des services comptable et administratif, en tout près de 60 personnes. Le candidat recherché a au moins 20 ans, de formation supérieure, bilingue anglais; il devra posséder l'expérience de responsabilité de gestion financière et de commandement en milieu anglais ou américain. Le salaire ne sera pas inférieur à 100 000 F. Envoyer sous référence 28.412/57 à l'I.C.A. qui transmettra. Les candidatures seront traitées confidentiellement par un consultant.

I.C.A. International Classified Advertising
3, RUE D'HAUTEVILLE - 75010 - PARIS

EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

MANAGER CONSULTANT

Business graduate, English, 30. Worked as analyst, consultant, and line manager. French, Italian, and English. New challenge in general management or planning. Would consider other offers.
Tel.: Brussels, 19641, or Box 37,410, 1 M.T., 25 Gt. George Street, London, WC2.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE

French lawyer, Paris, M.A. New York, 23, single. Good international references; contacts: U.S., Ben-West Europe, Middle East; extensive travel; education: U.S., Ben-West Europe, English, Bulgarian, knowledge Russian, French international; career opportunity September. To: Street of Indragiri, Ben-West Europe, Box D-4,588, Herald Tribune, Paris.

textron atlantic

BELGIUM S.A.

An International Corporation requires:

A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT

for their European Headquarters in Brussels to join its expanding finance department. The man sought should have a recognized accounting qualification and at least 2 years experience in an international auditing firm. He will be fluent in German and English and will be looking for an opportunity to broaden his experience in international finance, tax and accounting. His assignment will include:

- Divisional consolidation;
- Cash management;
- European tax;
- Other economic and financial aspects of the European business environment.

Reply in confidence, with C.V. to:
Textron Atlantic Belgium S.A.,
6 Avenue Galilée, 1050-Brussels.

EUROPEAN SALES MANAGER

A large U.S. based international corporation is seeking a European Sales Manager with a minimum of 5 years experience in the European market required with experience in distribution sales of office systems preferred. Candidates should be bilingual (English, French) and have a minimum of 5 years experience in the field. Must be willing to relocate to Europe.

Send resume to: Box D-4,538, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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5-mph Limit in U.S. Reduces Road Deaths, Gains Support

By Jerry M. Flint

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—A 55-mile-an-hour speed limit is being widely supported by motorists, highway builders and state police. The limit is being adopted in many states, and it is being enforced. Among the reasons for the support are: While speeds may be creeping up again, they still are below 60 mph. Speed limits are being strictly enforced and the 55-mph limit means a driver can't go 60, when a year ago on the same road he drove 75 against a 55-mph limit. But California is an exception. Manufacturers are beginning to plan for lower speeds and fuel economy. A thousand fewer Americans killed each month on the roads, and the lower speeds are a much of the credit. This July 4 weekend the death toll could be 40 percent lower than last year, according to the National Safety Council.

Poll Shows Support

Most Americans approve of lower limits despite fast cars on roads built to handle them. Gallup Poll reported that 70 percent of all adult Americans favor the 55-mph limit. A four-to-one majority for the limit over 50 to a two-to-one majority among younger drivers. Midwesterners in general favor manual laborers. The major complaints are that truck drivers disregard the

speed limit, that the limit causes potentially dangerous boredom, and that contempt of the law is being bred in areas where higher speeds are tolerated.

Some police are backing the 55-mph limit by heavy ticket writing. California's Highway Patrol is issuing 120,000 tickets a month, most for speeding, against 80,000 a month last year. The Texas Highway Patrol wrote 56,721 speeding tickets in April against 24,919 last year.

But police also say there is generally good observance. "People are driving reasonably close to the speed limits on New York's Interstates," Sgt. Joseph Gross of the state police said here. In Michigan, state police report the average highway speed dropping from 67.8 mph in October to 50.5 this spring. In Wisconsin, state police report some creeping up—to 61 or 62 mph from 55 to 58 in February, but still well below the 70 to 75 mph that was common on last Interstate roads before the 55-mph limit was imposed.

There are complaints about the 55-mph limit. Long-distance driving takes longer now—a 650-mile jaunt on Interstate 80, New York to Detroit, can take 12 hours instead of 10, including stops. "There is boredom factor," it's just like being in an airplane on a 10-hour flight," complains Frank Harrison, a Pan American pilot from Exeter, N.H. "You have a tendency to fall asleep. Your eyes are still open but everything else stops. Your reactions are

substantially slowed down. It's very hard to react to something. It can be a very dangerous situation."

But the accident figures tell a different story. In the first five months of this year, there were 16,276 traffic fatalities, a 27 percent decline from 22,530 the year before. There was some driving cutback, and cars are safer, but the National Safety Council gives much of the credit to lower speed limits. This July 4 weekend the council projects 450 to 550 traffic deaths. In a typical four-day July weekend last year, without any holiday, 686 died. In 1972,

with a four-day July 4 weekend, the toll was 760.

Car makers, in an effort to increase fuel economy, are "now trying to optimize our engines for 50-mile-per-hour driving instead of aiming for 70 mph," said Harold MacDonald, Ford vice-president.

The big "super car" engines probably will be phased out. Lighter cars with smaller engines are being designed, and, "as we reshape the engine torque curve to favor the lower engine revolutions, this will probably take the top speed down 5 to 10 mph," he said.

Paris Poll Says Men Oppose Beach Nudity

PARIS, July 3 (Reuters)—Most men in France want nude women to be kept off the beaches.

According to a poll published in France-Soir today, 56 percent of Frenchmen are opposed to nude sunbathers on the beach. Only 7 percent are in favor of total nudity on all beaches, the poll said.

Milhench Charged With Forgery of Wilson Signature

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, July 3 (UPI)—Police today charged Ronald Milhench, the businessman linked to a land speculation deal that embarrassed Prime Minister Harold Wilson, with forging Mr. Wilson's signature.

It was one of 10 new charges brought against the 36-year-old insurance broker and real-estate agent, who already faces trial for attempting to obtain £25,000 (\$63,000) dishonestly from a newspaper group.

A court spokesman said Mr. Milhench was accused of "forging a document purporting to be

a letter to himself from Wilson with intent to defraud."

In April, it was revealed that Mr. Milhench had bought a piece of property from a company run by Maria Williams, Mr. Wilson's private secretary, and her brother, Anthony Field. Mrs. Williams and her brother made a substantial profit on the deal.

The transaction has not been disclosed, but it embarrassed Mr. Wilson, who had criticized land speculation during campaigning for the Feb. 28 general election.

Mr. Milhench now faces a total of 15 charges. He is free on £15,000 bail.

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Obituaries

Alfred Goldsmith, 85, a U.S. Electronic Scientist, Inventor

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—Alfred N. Goldsmith, 85, a world-known electronic scientist, engineer and inventor whose professional career spanned the early years of radio, television, and satellite communication, died yesterday in St. Petersburg, Fla. Mr. Goldsmith was an honorary co-president of RCA Corp. and a senior technical adviser at the time of his death. A prolific inventor, his research in 1929 made possible the first commercial radio with only two control knobs and a built-in speaker. He also was the inventor of the first commercial radio-photograph. As a pioneer in the development of television, Mr. Goldsmith, in 1941, obtained a patent for a "lickerless" system of television broadcasting which provided a screen image free from distracting movement. He was credited with making the first color-television tube for commercial use.

Amandus Johnson

NEW YORK, July 3 (NYT)—Amandus Johnson, 97, a

pioneer in historical research about the Swedes in the United States, died here Sunday.

The two best known of his historical works are a two-volume effort, "The Swedish Settlements on the Delaware," published in 1911, and "The Swedish Contribution of American National Life," published in 1931.

Born in Smaland, Sweden, he was brought here by his parents at the age of 2.

Lev A. Leontyev

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI)—Lev A. Leontyev, 73, an economist and corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences has died.

Several of the Communist party newspaper Pravda said today.

Charley Loftis

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 3.—Charley Loftis, 55, Yale University's director of sports information for 25 years, died here Saturday.

Mr. Loftis retired from the university post in 1968 and formed his own public relations firm.

5 of 7 in Shipwrecked Family Saved After 12-Hour Ordeal

TYNDALL AIR FORCE BASE, Florida, July 3 (UPI)—A family of seven, shipwrecked in the Gulf of Mexico, clutched a little life ring for 12 hours yesterday but finally lost two of their children—one to a shark that struck just as a rescue plane arrived, the coast guard said.

Edward M. Horne, a 43-year-old Houston motel broker, his wife, Anne, and three of their children were admitted to Tyndall Air Force Base hospital suffering from shock and exposure. Mr. Horne also had a lacerated foot and numerous "small shark bites."

But the couple were told on arrival that two sons, 10-year-old Billy and three-year-old Edward, called Tex, were dead when helicopters had brought them on the sea to the hospital. Mr. Horne said he saw the bodies of the boys and Billy died of dehydration. A shark struck him, a hospital spokesman said.

Nightlong Search

The drama began at midnight when their 43-foot motor yacht, named Diana, was struck by a storm. The Coast Guard received a Mayday call and searched through the night with flares,

but it was not until noon yesterday that a plane spotted the remains of the yacht and discovered the survivors about three miles away.

The plane's pilot radioed back that there were "sharks" around the wreckage, sharks around the people. Several of the sharks are at least 12 feet long.

The Hornes said they did not realize the sharks were near until the end of their ordeal.

Mrs. Horne, 34, said Billy was a few feet away from the rest of the group clutching the life ring when the Coast Guard plane started circling them. She said she saw what she thought was a porpoise behind him.

"There's a little fish back there, you Billy, better come on," she told Billy.

"I'm coming," he said, and the shark struck, almost tearing his arm away.

"We didn't see the sharks until the very last," Mr. Horne said. "The shark hit my boy right as soon as the plane spotted us. Why the shark just hit him is something I will never be able to figure out as long as I live."

Four Left Behind

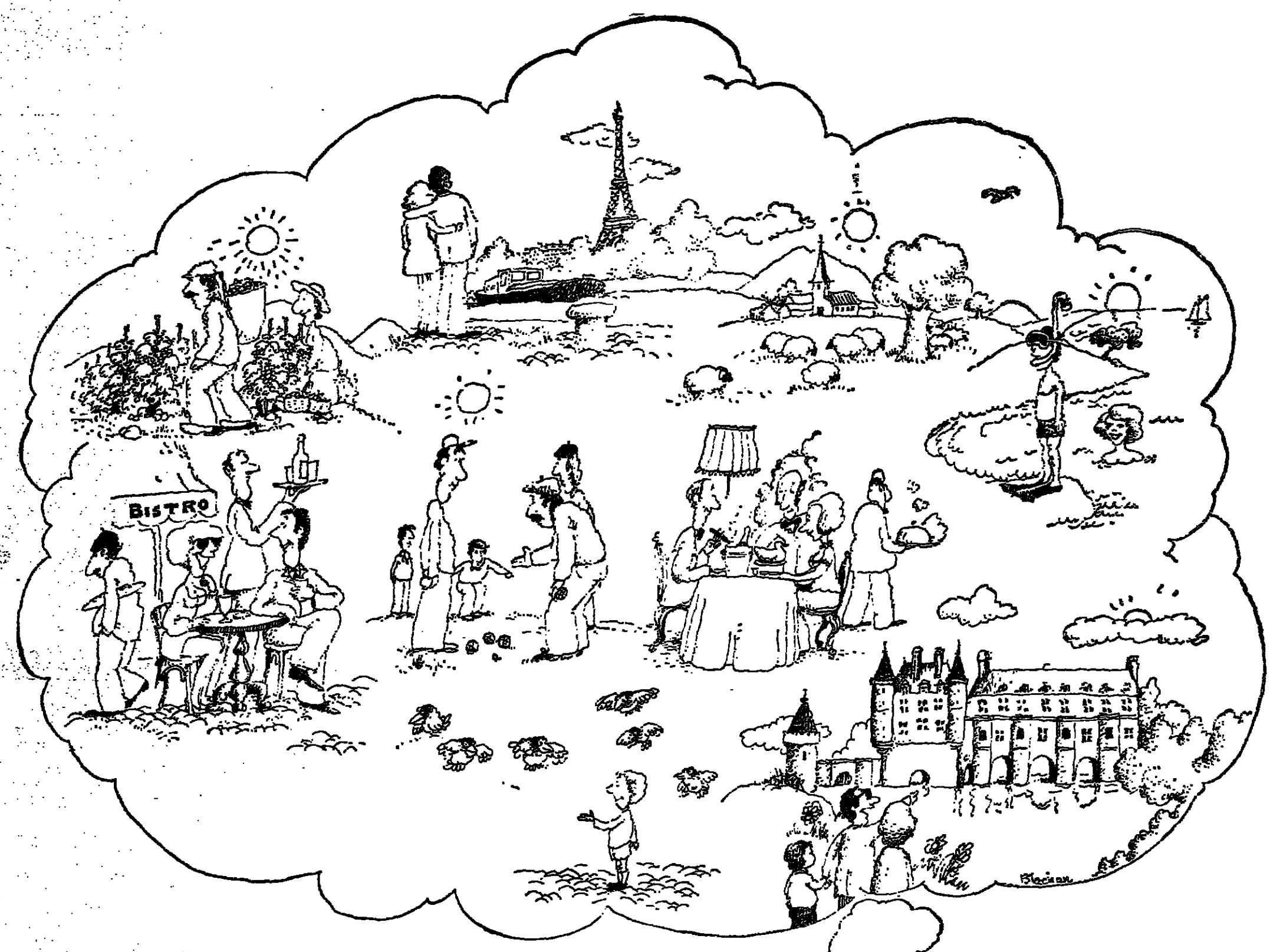
Four other children had been left behind in Texas when the family set out on June 30 from Panama City, Fla., on a leisurely cruise to the Bahamas. Besides Billy and Tex, two daughters, Diana, 10, and Melissa, 4, and another son, Gerald, 14, accompanied their parents.

Mr. Horne told authorities they sailed the yacht out of Carabel, Fla., Monday night after getting good weather reports. But two hours out of port, he said, "we hit the damndest storm I've ever seen—16-foot waves, 35-mile-an-hour winds. But the boat wide open and we sank in 15 minutes."

Journalists Strike In Northern Italy

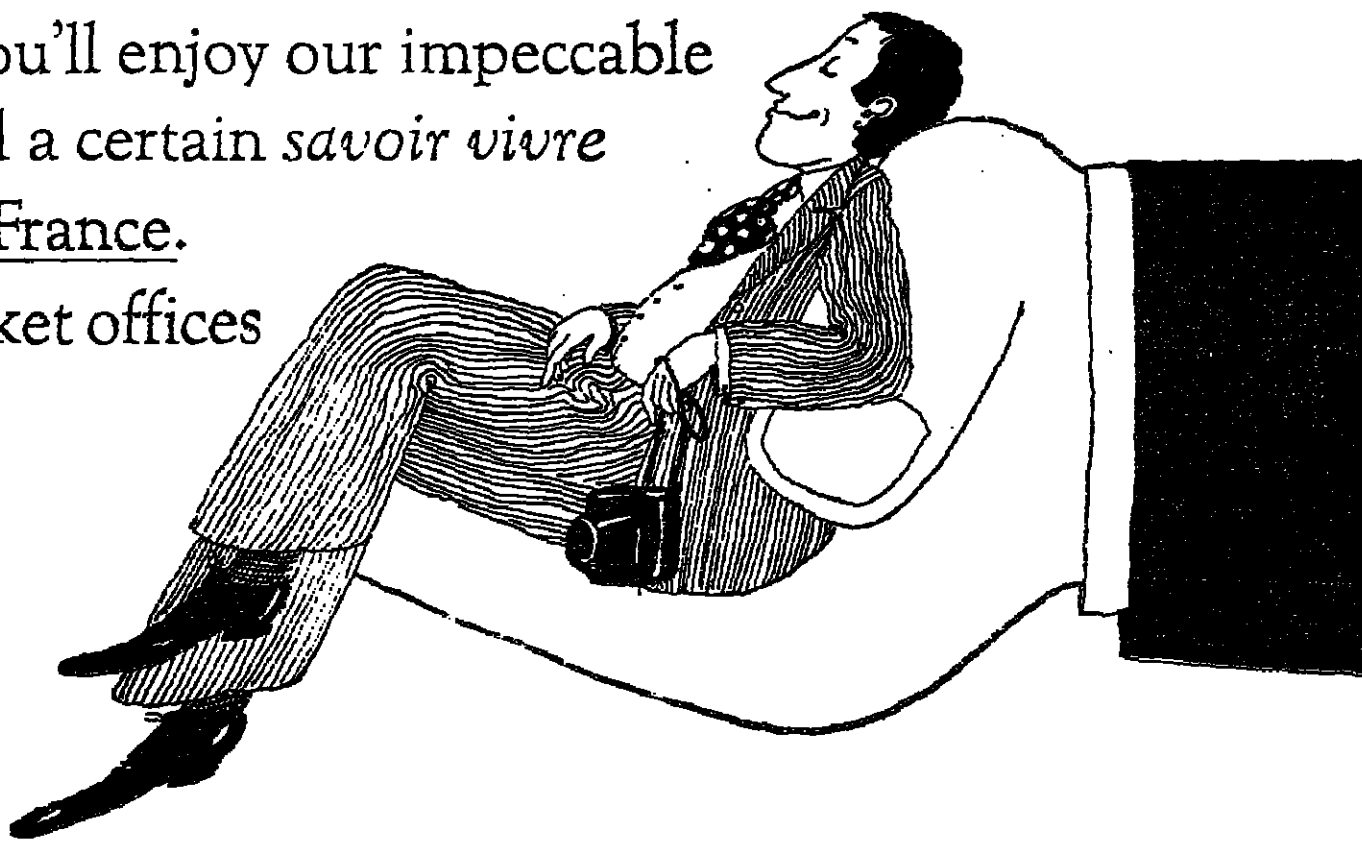
MILAN, July 3 (Reuters)—Northern Italy was without newspapers today due to a strike by journalists demanding greater press freedom.

The strike, which will prevent newspapers appearing tomorrow, is the latest in a series of protests against the system of newspaper ownership in Italy, which they assert puts too much power into the hands of a few proprietors, often acting in the interests of the government.



Linger a little in France when you leave France.

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AIR FRANCE

We understand.

Seoul Gunboat Reportedly Sinks N. Korean Craft

SEOUL, July 3 (UPI)—A South Korean patrol boat sank an armed North Korean vessel yesterday in the second naval clash between the two countries in our days, the Seoul government said today.

A South Korean sailor was killed and three others were wounded in the Sea of Japan clash, 10 miles off the southern port city of Pusan, a Defense Ministry spokesman said.

The South Korean gunboat was patrolling in the Sea of Japan when it challenged an unidentified vessel that looked like a fishing boat, the spokesman said. The other craft defied the challenge and the crew opened fire with rifles, he said.

The Seoul craft chased the out, sinking it about an hour later, the spokesman said. Last Friday, three North Korean gunboats sank a South Korean police patrol boat in the Sea of Japan near the border between the two Koreas.

How to Stop Nuclear Cheating

President Nixon's offer to sell nuclear power reactors and fuel to Egypt and Israel has provoked a congressional review of ways to insure that no other country follows India's example of accepting help for "peaceful" nuclear purposes—India got help from Canada—and then on building a bomb. With the oil-price increases pushing many nations to consider nuclear power and with nuclear reactors now being built or planned by the hundreds, it is plainly past time for such congressional concern. None of the 29 countries to which the United States has given non-military nuclear aid over two decades has been found to have cheated like India. But as Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, conceded the other day, "we have been getting a little careless" in approving agreements for nuclear aid.

The immediate congressional reaction is good as far as it goes. Sen. John Pastore, D-R.I., joint committee vice-chairman, has introduced a bill to tighten congressional oversight—by assuring committee review and floor debate on civilian nuclear-aid agreements submitted by the executive and by permitting Congress to block the agreement by concurrent resolution in 60 days. This would in effect extend to civilian agreements the screening already applied to military agreements. It should have been done years ago.

The more important need, however, is to tighten the specific terms of the aid agreements. Here joint committee chairman Melvin Price, D-Ill., has pointed a useful way by indicating some of the "safeguards" that ought to be written into the new Egyptian and Israeli agreements. These would: give the United States control over reprocessing of fuel used in reactors; detail measures for physical security against theft of nuclear materials; prevent the transfer of highly enriched nuclear material, and block what has been called the "Canadian loophole" whereby

India claimed that its blast was done for the "peaceful" purposes laid down by Canada. We do not claim to be experts on the substance of these safeguards. But we think the burden should be on the executive branch to respond to any reasonable questions on safeguards which the Congress may bring up. This is one issue on which responsible executive officials should welcome congressional grilling.

Beyond closer congressional scrutiny and more substantial safeguards, however, there lies a more difficult set of issues which the joint committee—disposed as it is to promote nuclear power—may not be so well situated to weigh. We refer to the area of policy—the province of no one executive department or congressional committee—where technology, economics and diplomacy meet. What is the United States' proper role in helping other countries to meet their future energy requirements, especially when our own are still far from assured? If the United States does help, should it put its aid into nuclear power, solar power, oil or what? Should such help be put through bilateral or multi-national channels? Should political concessions be solicited, such as ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty or an admittedly far-out idea for the Mideast—agreement to share nuclear facilities on a regional basis?

We raise questions like these not because we have the answers but because in the Egyptian and Israeli cases, the administration seems to have committed the United States without fully asking them. The administration simply went ahead and made nuclear-aid pledges to serve the requirements of its short-term diplomacy. We do not at all dismiss those requirements. But the complexity and consequences of the issues at stake compel a responsible government to take a reasoned long-term approach.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Science in the White House

Worldwide drought and famine, the unsettling economic consequences of the continued energy crisis, problems of over-population, meteorological change—these are just some of the prospective by-products, as it were, of the sudden advances science and technology, engineering and medicine have made in the past century or so. We can't stop this progress. On the contrary, it has become increasingly clear that only more progress in science and technology, engineering and medicine can cope with the undesirable side effects of the progress that has already been made. We need more knowledge and know-how to keep this planet reasonably habitable. We also need a great deal more political wisdom to apply this knowledge effectively and cooperatively. And we need that wisdom on the highest levels of government and policy-making.

President Eisenhower was shocked into this realization back in 1957, when the Russians surprised him and the world by sending their Sputnik into orbit. In response, he created the White House Science Advisory Committee and the post of science adviser to the president, which was ably filled by Dr. James R. Killian Jr., now honorary chairman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. At that time, the President needed to be informed on scientific and technological developments to maintain the nation's technological leadership. The emphasis was on military matters. Today, the President needs to be informed and forewarned to help avert a different order of potential disasters by the wise and humane use of technology.

President Nixon, however, abolished the Science Advisory Committee a year and a half ago, and with it the whole machinery by which the White House and such policy makers as the National Security Council could draw on the advice and help of the country's science and technology. The President was apparently peeved that many scientists were loudly critical of the Vietnam war and opposed the super-sonic transport program. Scientists consider it imperative, however, that their best judgment on matters within their competence, untainted by departmental loyalties and bureaucratic jurisdiction, be available to the chief executive.

To this end, a committee of 13 leading

scientists and technological experts, headed by Dr. Killian and working under the auspices of the National Academy of Science, last week urged the establishment of a Council for Science and Technology as a staff agency in the White House similar in size, power and scope to the Council of Economic Advisers. The new council of three eminent persons would seek the assistance of experts in and out of government. Its chairman would serve as a member of the President's Domestic Council and the group would participate in the work of the National Security Council. Beyond injecting scientific insights and early warnings on matters of military technology and arms control, the council would assist in the scientific and technological aspects of foreign policy that are becoming increasingly important in a global economy of scarcity. It would further work closely with the Office of Management and Budget in the allocation of research funds and evaluation of development programs. And it would submit an annual report through the president to the Congress to illuminate, within its field of vision, the opportunities and problems that affect the nation and the world.

The House Committee on Science and Astronautics, according to chairman Olin E. Teague, D-Texas, is drafting a bill along these lines. Vice-President Ford is said to be receptive to the proposal. So are a number of high administration officials. It is evident, however, that it is unlikely to be adopted under this administration if Mr. Nixon remains hostile to the idea, although the Killian committee concedes that "a given president may choose some other way of placing science in the White House" more in accord with his style. The current president, moreover, has other things on his mind.

Yet, we agree with the Killian committee that thoughtful consideration and some orderly way of assuring science's service to government cannot be long delayed. We cannot arrest rapidly advancing scientific and technological developments. The question is whether these developments carry with them side effects or by-products that are destructive or benign. No president can know this without the best continuing analysis and advice, close at hand.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Aegean Oil Question

If the Greek government extends the limit of territorial waters for the Greek islands from 6 to 12 miles, this in itself will turn virtually the whole Aegean into a Greek lake. Such a decision would be in accordance with an increasingly common international practice which Turkey herself has followed on

her northern and southern coast, and which may well be officially adopted as a principle by the current United Nations conference on the law of the sea at Caracas. The Greeks should have little difficulty in making good their case in international law. But in equity the Turks have a not unreasonable grievance which merits some recognition.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

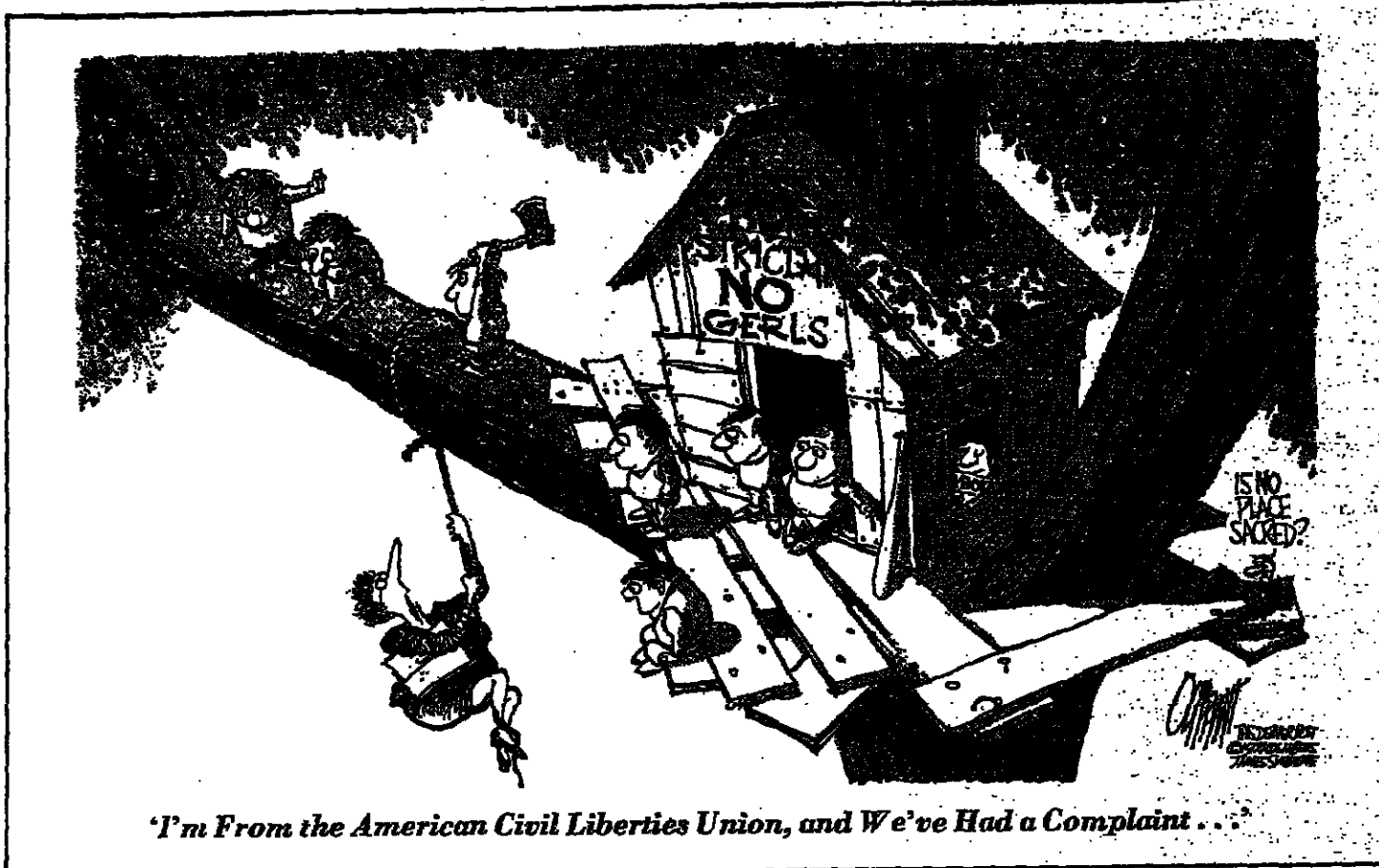
July 4, 1899

NEW YORK—There is much gossip in society circles here over the approaching marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant to Prince Cantacuzene of Russia. The wedding takes place at Newport next month, and promises to be an unusually brilliant affair. However, a leading society journal says, Mrs. O. Grant, widow of the former President of the United States, General Grant, and grandmother of the prospective bride, is resolutely opposed to the union.

Fifty Years Ago

July 4, 1924

PARIS—With the present attitude taken towards drama in the United States, we cannot hope to have a theater run along the lines of the Comedie-Francaise or the Odéon in the near future," said Mr. Otis Skinner, the American actor, in his Paris hotel yesterday. Mr. Skinner is one of the many American artists who hope to see the French style of drama production a repository theater, like its place and develop in America one day.



President Nixon's Message From Moscow

By James Reston

NEW YORK—President Nixon is a great admirer of Woodrow Wilson, and when he goes abroad he tends to speak in the heroic idiom of the most eloquent American president of this century. This was evident in Nixon's television address from Moscow.

Never mind the obstructions, the treacheries and blinkered diversions of world politics. The goal is everything. Peace in our time and our children's time. All we need, Nixon seemed to say, is patience and goodwill—a through ticket and a sensible slow timetable to everlasting concord.

This was a reasonable, even an inevitable theme for the President's television message from the Soviet capital. For he was speaking to both the American and Soviet peoples and to the world. He could not tell them that he and Brezhnev had agreed on the control of nuclear weapons or the future of Europe or the Middle East or the freedom of Soviet citizens or world trade, so he fell back on generalities and ideals and arranged to keep the dialogue going. It was really his only course, and he carried it off very well.

Getting Less

Summit meetings between leaders of great nations in the past have often been more disappointing and even disastrous. Public opinion used to assume that when the great men got together they had to settle something or everything would be worse than before they met. But people are more reasonable or cynical now. They expect less and they get it.

Still, there is a problem, for in his approach to the Soviets, Nixon was far more generous than he is to his opponents at home. He lectured the Russians on the responsibility of power, on removing the causes of conflict, on the dangers of fear, on respect for the rights of all men, the weak as well as the strong.

There would always be differences, he said, different values and standards, but whatever the different strands the fabric had to be held together. Power had to serve principle.

Nobody who has watched Nixon over the years could argue with this theme or even doubt that in that broadcast from Moscow he was anything but sincere in his yearnings for peace or his message to the Soviet and American peoples. Given his problem in the Kremlin, he spoke in the evangelical spirit and on the planetary scale of Woodrow Wilson, but back home he acts on the tactical level of John Mitchell or Pat Buchanan.

The Puzzle

This has always been the puzzle about the President. He lives in the world of rules and not of realities. He deals with the public relations of his mission to Moscow, with the objectives of peace, which everybody from Isaiah to Karl Marx has agreed upon. But not with the means to his noble ends.

As a result, after his long, hard negotiations over the control of nuclear weapons, trade, Europe, the Middle East and human rights, we don't really know where we are.

Nixon has told us everything but the facts of his negotiations, but, in fairness to him, he has at least kept the conversation going. He has not made the compromises, or so it seems, Henry Kissinger wanted, or made the concessions to the Soviet Union the Pentagon and Sen. Jackson of Washington feared.

In short, he seems to have come out about as he planned. He has not upset the conservatives in the Congress who hold the balance

of power on impeachment. And at the same time he has not broken with the Soviets by following the tough line proposed by Jackson and some of the members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

In this sense, Nixon, as usual, has proved to be a shrewd politician, and has probably picked up some votes in Congress against impeachment and conviction.

On the whole, it was a masterful performance under very difficult circumstances. Nixon is a tangle of complications, self-contradictions and noble yearnings, but he is also fighting very shrewdly for his political life, and despite his disappointments in Moscow, he seems to have come off fairly well.

television address back home. Look to the common goal of peace, he said. Keep the search for compromise going. Brezhnev is coming to the United States next year to talk to me and discuss these things all over again, so let's be patient and work together.

On the whole, it was a masterful performance under very difficult circumstances. Nixon is a tangle of complications, self-contradictions and noble yearnings, but he is also fighting very shrewdly for his political life, and despite his disappointments in Moscow, he seems to have come off fairly well.

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The Hopes of the Republicans

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Last January, Gary Fernandez quit his job and reworked the family budget to get by on his wife's earnings as a dental assistant, in order to start campaigning for a congressional seat in Contra Costa County, Calif. "This was obviously the year to go for it," the former IBM salesman and YMCA executive said.

Last March, Larry Pressler left his job as a State Department lawyer and moved back to the family farm in Humboldt, S.D., to compete for a House nomination there.

Down in Carrollton, Ga., Newt Gingrich took every minute he could spare last winter from his job as a history professor at Western Georgia College to woo small groups of party workers in hopes (now realized) of getting the congressional nomination without a primary fight.

Gingrich had been content for more than a decade to manage other people's campaigns and work behind the scenes, but this year, he said, "I felt was the time you had to put yourself on the line."

Tough Field

Ambitious young men always have been ready to take risks with their careers when opportunity beckoned and the only remarkable thing about Fernandez, Pressler and Gingrich is the year of seemingly golden Democratic prospects is that they happen to be Republican candidates running in tough Democratic-held districts.

They were among the 100 GOP hopefuls who turned up here last week to attend the candidates school run by the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee.

They may not be typical, because they were recommended by others as three of the brightest new faces in the crowd. But to a country—and a party—deeply concerned about post-Watergate spats and cynicism, the fact that you can find such first-time candidates is a measure of hope that the GOP will survive as a

vital political force, despite Mr. Nixon's willingness to drag it down to ruin with him.

In a bad year, parties often fill their slates with candidates who would never pass muster if anyone thought they had a chance to win. That is not the case with these three men.

Gingrich, the 31-year-old history professor who is challenging 20-year veteran Rep. John J. Flynt Jr., D-Ga., comes from an Army family, graduated from Emory University and earned a PhD at Tulane. When not teaching at his college or his Baptist Sunday school, he has been working as a self-described "moderate conservative" to build a Republican organization in Georgia.

Pressler, 32, who is running against two-term Rep. Frank Donahoe, D-S.D., is a farm boy who won a Rhodes scholarship to Oxford out of the University of South Dakota, and who came back from his Vietnam service to earn degrees in law and public policy from Harvard, before entering the State Department.

Fernandez, 33, is a boilermaker's son, a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of California-Berkeley, who gave up a promising sales career at IBM for the chance to run for Congress. He was a Rhodes scholar to Oxford and in 1971 led a field of 15 candidates for election to the city council of heavily Democratic Richmond. Now, he's running for the seat being vacated by Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif.

Money Scare

The Watergate scandals have made it hard for any of them to raise money. Pressler beat two older and better-known candidates in the primary on an expenditure of \$2,100. Fernandez's largest contribution so far—\$4,000—came from his father.

None of them is certain how to handle the Nixon problem. Pressler announced early that he would vote for impeachment as the surest way to get truth to the country and justice for the President, and he thinks that

stand may have helped him win his primary in South Dakota.

Gingrich says his once strongly pro-Nixon Georgia voters "know it's over" for the President, and he spends most of the time voicing their frustration with the President that will not act to help them or anything else.

Fernandez declines to judge the President "until all the evidence is in," but rejects all White House view that only criminal actions are grounds for impeachment, saying "the President must take responsibility for the character of his administration."

In a more basic way, all three men are reacting to the spectacle of a White House populated by moral enemies by putting their own values out front in their campaigns. They speak emotionally and unself-consciously of their own moral concerns, but seem to recognize, as Fernandez said, that "democratic leadership is not a matter of individual qualities; it's the kind of relationship you have with others."

The Rest of U.S.

Each of them, in his own way, argues that all of Washington, and not just the White House, has abused the country's trust. "There are two games in this country," Gingrich said. "One is played by the 500 leaders in Washington who write the laws and tell the lies and the other is played by the rest of us who pay the price. That's what we can't tolerate."

Their most partisan comments about the Democrats center on the seeming inability of those who have held congressional power for so long to recognize that the old game is over. They are conservative in their program ideas, but radical in their prescriptions for reforms that would break up the security, seniority and special-interest networks in Congress.

They are also realists about their own and their party's prospects. And, realistically, today, while each of them has a chance, the odds are against any of them being in the 94th Congress. But, as Gingrich said, "As a conservative, I believe in organic growth, and win or lose, the sweat and labor of this campaign is the price I pay to earn the right to stand there on Nov. 6 and say, 'This is where I think we have to go from here.'"

With candidates like these, no matter what happens to the President on Nov. 6, they will have some place to go.

Gov. Wallace's Five Points Of Concern

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I have a communication from Governor George Wallace, which is addressed safely to the generic scale, "Dear Fellow American." In other words, the identical salutation could have been used to address Mrs. Martin Luther King, or the Boston stranger. We are all fellow Americans.

But fellow Wallace supporters? The mailing wants to find out. When he was running for president in 1968 and again in 1972, George Wallace used to say—remember?—that there wasn't a dime's worth of difference between the policies of the two parties. This point he stopped stressing when the Democrats nominated George McGovern in Miami. It would have strained even his credibility, because everyone knew that there was at least a dime's worth of difference between Nixon and McGovern, in fact economic statisticians put the difference at about a hundred billion dollars per year.

But now George Wallace is back, talking about the issues, and obviously it is his point that once again the Republicans and the Democrats are not easily distinguishable. He begins this letter—which, by the way, is a fundraising letter—by asking his fellow Americans to cast a straw ballot. "If the election was being held today, who would you vote for: George McGovern, Richard Nixon, or George Wallace?"

But after the straw poll Wallace lists five positions he feels strongly about. He plans, he says, to speak out on these five issues among other things, preparatory to deciding whether to run for President in 1976. Here they are:

"1. I am concerned that in less than ten years America went from clear military superiority over the Communists to now being militarily weaker than the Communists." This fellow American shares Mr. Wallace's concern.

"2. I am concerned that most politicians in Washington want to take a lot of your money and give you a guarantee of income to people even if they are healthy and refuse to work." This formulation is a semantist's delight, but if it had to vote yes or no even on the phony formulations, I'd vote on Wallace's side.

"3. I don't want the Democratic party to repeat what it did in the 1972 presidential campaign. That's a tough one for us Republicans. State honesty would require me to say that I wished the Democrats would nominate Bella Abzug.

"4. Inflation has been eating up your paycheck because the federal spending has doubled in the last five years." That is a kind of fundamentalist synopsis of what happened during the last five years, but—once again—given the alternatives I'd have to vote for Wallace, even as I would have voted for William Jennings Bryan against Clarence Darrow.

Finally, "5. The politicians and political leaders have done nothing to stop busting even though the people's message is clearly against busting." Here Wallace is quietly lowering the collar of his sweatshirt just enough to show the other factors. And it works. And it works the other way around.

The American people—if you don't count Gary Walls, which is the safest exception—pretty well agree that opposition to busting is not a race-animated position though this does not, obviously, mean that no racist opposes busting. The point is it is a political hygiene stand to take nowadays, whereas once it was not, so that Wallace making it now, is not a matter of individual qualities; it's the kind of relationship you have with others."

There are a number of interesting things about this rally of Governor Wallace, but surely the most interesting is that he has centered on five questions his concern with which is more characteristic of a Republican's concern than a Democrat's. And yet it's the Democrats, Gingrich, who have been most energetically voicing them.

I would be surprised if Teddy Kennedy would be got to join a campaign to outlaw Mr. Madelyn O'Hair and three other First Amendment rapists hoisted a single plank against the trip. But a pilgrimage to Montgomery, Alabama, to watch George Wallace "why that is becoming routine. And yet the whole political business rests on crazy historical, technological, anatomical, isn't George Wallace's ability reminding people that he is at this stage of the game something of a right-wing Republican?

WALLPAPER FESTIVAL Friedrich's View of 'Marriage of Figaro'

By David Stevens

ERDAM (IHT).—There are times during Götter's Holland Festival production of "The Marriage of Figaro" when it was hard to tell the eye and the ear, the opera seemed to be the opera of Feydeau rather than Beaumarchais, when it did not have been surprising Offenbach from the pit of Mozart.

At the moment in Act I, Susanna and Marcelina, through a grotesque, bumbling enactment of their of nasty courtesies, it have been easy to distinguish as a crude distortion of Mozart's human

Friedrich is an experienced thoughtful stage director, highly individual exponent of Felsenstein's ideas on theater, so it is reasonable to assume that he had hung in mind besides the hit parody of "Figaro" that it was taking place much a time.

Possible Goals
A guess, one goal might be the de-rocco-ing of "ro," aided by Götter's Palms-a-Wells bare sets of panels scaffolding and reinforced rather modern stage deportment that simply ignored the distinctions that are an integral part of the story. When rocco was visible, it was fled, as in the count's luxury mauve-purple-violet haberdashery and Don Basilio's glo turquoise coat and exaggerated mincing steps.

Catherine Malfitano (Susanna), Richard Stilwell (Almaviva) and David Thaw (Basilio) in Holland Festival production of "The Marriage of Figaro."

Maria Austria.



"Another guess, Friedrich might have been concerned that this is after all a comic opera, and the jokes should be understood. After all, they rarely are, and here the Italian of the libretto was not the language of most of the audience. There was not a single line that was not translated into visual terms, but often with heavy-handed double takes and sledgehammer touches that

offered an unpleasant counterpoint to the elegance of Mozart's wit. Yet, very few "Figaro" productions have drawn such spontaneous laughter from the audience as this did.

Friedrich was very lucky in his largely Anglo-American cast, a group of attractive young singing actors equal to the nonstop physical demands of the staging and, for the most part, to Mozart's vocal requirements.

Richard Stilwell was a superb Almaviva, a study in constantly frustrated rage and elegant male chauvinist piggery, and his flexible baritone made one wish to see him in a more standard production. Patricia Wells was a sensual Countess, ready to collapse from sexual longing at a mere touch from the Count (or Cherubino, for that matter)—her

"Forgi amor" was ravishingly sung from a prone position on her bed, but the exertions seemed to have taken their toll by the time "Dove sono" came along.

A Reminder
Catherine Malfitano was a warm, feisty, bright and altogether captivating Susanna, if not always vocally seductive, while Stafford Dean's solid bass invested Figaro with substance and character, more than enough to compensate for an occasional weak top note. Their black costumes, laced with red, were the sole reminder that we were in Spain.

David Thaw's Basilio was a small masterpiece of lapidary malice. Trudell Schmidt's Cherubino was rather too feminine to be convincing, but her jump from the imaginary window into the orchestra pit was a genuine trouvaille, and Marie-Louise Gilles was a gutsy Marcelina, if not vocally secure enough to justify the restoration of her final-act aria.

Michael Gielen kept musical matters firmly in hand—rather too firmly sometimes, with brisk and not very flexible tempos, and the Netherlands Chamber Orchestra responded with lively playing. All in all, this was a "Figaro" not to be ignored or quickly forgotten. Even when it was being grossly offensive it was also impressively alive and demanding of attention, and maybe, after all, this is what Friedrich had in mind.

A Legend at Montreux Festival

By Henry Pleasants

ONTREUX, Switzerland, July 3 (IHT).—The International Festival could not have progressed from its blues to its jazz as more appropriately than the program Monday night, after on the return of an Humes, a legendary singer whose name is associated indelibly in the vintage years of the late Basie band.

These were the years, as this program reminded us, when, for brief periods, jazz and blues came together in Kansas City and where in the Middle West, being their separate ways, as a pop and rhythm-and-blues, affinity of blues and jazz in style of blues sung by Helen Humes, and also at that time by Turner, Jimmy Rushing and in Washington, was under Monday by Miss Humes's dates: Earl (Pat) Hines, Danny, Buddy Tate on tenor, ny Woode on bass and Ed pen on drums, all essentially musicians.

at a contrast with the her, louder, harder driving, assertive and rhythmically insistent Chicago-based band-and-blues and gospel of festival's opening nights. And it was a welcome lowering of the veil count! Not an electric moment in sight. Ed Thigpen took his first solo chorus brushes.

every word that Helen Humes in such standards as "All



Helen Humes, at Montreux Jazz Festival

Right, Okay, You Win, "I'm Satisfied," "Taint Nobody's Business," and "I've Got It Bad" could be heard. And every word was in the right place, eloquently inflected, affectionately articulated, and backed by the inventive and subtle, never obtrusive melodic and contrapuntal traceries of Hines, Tate, Woode and Thigpen. It was enough to make one wish that Benjamin Franklin had never flown that kite.

We were carried further back in time by a Montreux discovery, an albino old-time pianist and singer from Atlanta named Willie Lee Perryman, known—or rather until now pretty much unknown

—as Dr. Feelgood, or "Piano Red."

He worked alone, wearing a kind of old minstrel show cutaway, and explored a variety of ancient piano and vocal styles ranging from early century vaudeville and ragtime through barrel house and boogie to the 12-bar blues. To everyone's surprise, including probably his own, this large, rock-bred young audience so took to him and his offerings that he had to be held over for a second night.

Maybe the ragtime revival is not just a freak after all, and maybe there is still a hope for a return to musical music.

U.S. Violinist Ties for Honors In Soviet Contest

MOSCOW, July 3 (UPI).—Eugene Fodor of Denver, Colo., today tied two Soviet musicians in the violin contest at the 5th International Tchaikovsky Competition. It was the first time an American violinist has won a prize in the contest.

Fodor, 24, shared a second prize with Ruben Agoranyan and Rudusan Gvasalia. No gold medal was awarded because no one performed well enough, said the jury chairman, David Oistrakh, the Soviet violinist. Thirty-two violinists from 17 countries competed in the 17-day event.

In the piano competition—won in 1958 by Van Cliburn—Andrei Gavrilov of the Soviet Union took top honors. Silver medalists were Mung Van Chung, an American born in Seoul and Stanislav Igolinsky of the Soviet Union.



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We can give you a long list of charming contrasts, plainly characteristic of us. We can talk to you lengthily of what to see, what to do. You don't have to take in everything—but we'd like you to know they're all here.



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S. Women Delay in Rights Drive

ICHITA, Kan., July 3 (AP).—Leading promoters of equal rights amendment to the Constitution have agreed they probably will fail to meet their target of ratification by the end of next year, they said. The reason, they said, is that they have not yet learned enough about how to play "old" politics, complete with suits and backroom deals. The consensus that ratification next year was unlikely developed at strategy sessions during a three-day conference of the National Women's Political Caucus. More than 100 women representing caucuses in 31 states and the District of Columbia attended the conference, which ended Sunday.

The equal rights amendment would prohibit sex discrimination in the activities of any state, local or federal government unit. The proposed amendment will automatically be ratified by 1973 if it is not ratified by 33 states and two—Nebraska and Nevada—have rescinded their ratifications. Either five more states will be needed for ratification, depending on the legality of the rescissions, which is a constitutional issue that has never been resolved.



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[illegible]

P Growth in Japan at 3.2% This Year

3, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Economic Research Center group, has released predicting a relatively sound in the domestic this autumn.

But the basic balance of payments will grow more pronounced as business recovers.

Bigger Trade Surplus
The balance of payments will continue to improve despite an improving trade balance, the research center said. It predicted the trade surplus will expand to \$3.57 billion in fiscal 1974-75 from \$788 million in the year ended last March.

But the basic balance of payments, which includes everything but short-term capital flows, will still be in deficit by \$5.07 billion this fiscal year against a \$12.03 billion deficit last year.

In fiscal 1975-76, the center said, Japan's trade surplus will narrow to \$2.2 billion and the basic payments deficit will widen to \$6.9 billion.

The center said the 9.1 percent real GNP growth rate predicted for fiscal 1975-76 will be difficult to sustain in subsequent years.

The main reason for this is that the real growth rate of household incomes is expected to advance only about 3 percent a year in the foreseeable future.

sed on Assumptions
center said its forecast is in two major assumptions: the Bank of Japan's official rate will remain unchanged at 9 percent during 1974-75 and that government spending will gradually increase in the second half of the calendar year.

center said the anticipated will not be trouble free. The country's wholesale and consumer price indexes are 26.6 and 23.1 percent, respectively, in fiscal 1974-75, and 14.3 percent, respectively, in 1975-76.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

IBM to Join Satellite Venture

International Business Machines Corp. and Communications Satellite Corp. plan to jointly acquire a one-third interest in Lockheed Aircraft Corp. and MCI Communications Corp. each hold in CML Satellite Corp. The remaining one-third interest in CML Satellite is already held by a Comsat subsidiary, Comsat General Corp. IBM and Comsat will pay MCI and Lockheed \$5 million for their shares in CML. IBM will pay each company about \$1.8 million and Comsat about \$900,000. This, together with Comsat's earlier investment of \$750,000 in CML, will result initially in 55 percent ownership by IBM and 45 percent ownership by Comsat General. IBM and Comsat say they intend to make a substantial offering of CML's shares to either other investors or the public.

Japan Vehicle Sales Fall in Year

Japanese domestic vehicle sales last month rose 23.2 percent compared with May to 342,455 units but were down 27.2 percent from June 1973, the Automobile Sales Dealers' Federation reports. Large-car sales were off 18.7 percent from a year earlier, while small-car sales were down 28 percent. Small and large-trucks sales were down 23.9 and 39.5 percent respectively.

British Insurance Firm Quits

Nation Life Insurance Co. of Britain, has decided to go into liquidation "in the best interests" of its policyholders. Nation Life is a part of the financially troubled William Stern Property group, whose parent company,

Wistar Securities Ltd., began liquidation proceedings last month. On Sunday, Nation Life suspended redemptions for six months on \$12 million invested in its property bonds. The suspension announcement came after Alexander Howden Group Ltd., an insurance concern, withdrew its \$1.5 million offer to acquire Nation Life.

U.K., Japan Banks in Venture

Morgan Grenfell & Co., of Britain, and Tokai Bank and Kyowa Bank, both of Japan, have reached agreement to form a new joint company in London. Morgan Grenfell says the aim of the new company will be fund-raising, bond underwriting and the sale and brokerage of securities plus advice on mergers, acquisitions and market research. Initially these services will be provided mainly to Japanese companies in Europe, according to Morgan Grenfell. The name of the new venture was not disclosed.

Veba Group Reports Profit Rise

West Germany's Veba group of mineral oil and chemical companies has reported a 21 percent increase in its 1973 profits. The Veba report said sales increased from 10,332 billion deutsche marks in 1972 to 12,487 billion DM last year. The company proposed a 15 percent dividend, up from 14 percent a year earlier. The statement added that a forecast for the current business year is difficult because of the situation on the oil market. Stabilization could be expected soon, however, raising hopes for another satisfactory year, it said.

Central Bank Advice on Eurodollar Operations

Japanese Told to Be Less Aggressive, More Skillful

TOKYO, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of Japan has asked Japanese commercial banks to be less aggressive and more skillful in their dealings with the Eurodollar market, a spokesman for the central bank said today.

The advice was given to help calm nervousness in overseas financial centers, he said.

In recent weeks, many Japanese banks have been paying premiums over the best available rates in the Eurodollar market in order to obtain the funds they need, mainly for import financing purposes.

This has tended to put upward pressure on short-term rates in general and to cast doubts on the creditworthiness of Japanese banks. Both developments have contributed to the current unsettled state of overseas markets, the Bank of Japan official said.

The central bank spokesman said commercial banks have been asked to deal at the going rate and not to pay premiums to secure the funds they need. They have also been asked to be more adroit in timing their borrowings to minimize upward pressure on rates, he added.

As of the end of May, Japanese foreign exchange banks had net short-term external liabilities of \$8.53 billion against net liabilities of \$8.48 billion at the end of December and against net assets of \$63 million at the end of May 1973. In recent months, net overseas borrowings by Japanese banks have averaged about \$1 billion a month.

Bank of Japan officials predicted a pronounced slowdown in such borrowings in the near future, however. This development could ease upward pressure on short-term Eurodollar rates and on rates in the New York bankers' acceptance market.

A slowdown in net borrowing is expected because Japanese imports have begun to level off compared with the totals three to four months earlier.

Japanese banks borrow dollars for so-called import usance financing, which runs either 90 or 120 days. This financing covers the cost of imports during their time of processing in Japan before they are sold on the domestic market.

If Japan's imports in July are about equal with the levels of February and March, commercial banks will need to roll over their existing dollar borrowings but not to increase them.

It is possible for the Japanese to finance import usance from domestic sources, but the switch would involve an outflow from official reserves commensurate to the amount of the shift.

In 1973, when Japan was running heavy balance-of-payments surpluses, the authorities engineered such a shift, but when

the payments balance swung into deficit in March 1973 and the reserves declined sharply, they encouraged the commercial banks to again draw upon external sources for import financing.

In recent weeks, the Bank of Japan and Finance Ministry have to a certain extent shifted course back again by making more yen financing available. This should drain funds from Japan's reserves, which have been rising gradually since January.

Bankers Trust Triggers 12 Percent U.S. Prime Rate

NEW YORK, July 3 (Reuters).—Prime lending rates moved to another record today as Bankers Trust Co. announced it was increasing its rate to 12 percent, effective immediately.

The move was widely expected in the financial community, the only question being which bank would be the first to act.

Wells Fargo Bank later became the second institution to raise prime to 12 percent.

Other banks joining the quarter-point increase included Crocker National Bank of San Francisco, Union Bank of Los Angeles and Seattle First National Bank.

A move to the 12 percent level was virtually dictated by the continuing rise in money market rates and heavy bank loan demand.

Many market observers believe that rates could move still higher, with a 12 1/2 percent prime rate possible before easing in interest rate pressures actually takes hold.

Based upon its formula, First National Bank of Chicago could have moved as high as 12.07 percent on Monday.

However, the bank said it would hold at its 11.5 percent rate to assess the recent run-up in money-market rates, which may be a temporary aberration caused by bank borrowing for mid-year tax date and the semi-annual statement purposes.

First National added it was not abandoning its formula guideline and that its three-week averaging may carry the rate above the 12.07 percent level next week.

Based upon the latest rates for 30-day dealer-placed commercial paper, upon which the formula-based rates are based, First National could set its rate at about 12.4 percent next Monday if it reverts to the guideline formula.

First National City Bank's formula would call for a 12 1/8 percent rate, but since the bank has been limiting its moves to quarter-point increments, it may hold at 12 percent at its next move.

Next week, however, some banking sources say it is quite likely that Citibank will move to 12 1/4 percent, but by then they add, other banks may already have taken the initiative.

Chase Joins Citicorp in Note Sale

Fed Disclaims Any Jurisdiction

financing is based on the fear that savings will be withdrawn from the thrift institutions, which are already hard pressed for cash. To purchase the notes—a move that will further squeeze the savings and loan industry.

In Washington today, the Federal Reserve's board of governors turned aside the pleas of the savings banks to stop the Citicorp offering by declaring that it lacked the authority to do so.

The Fed sets the limits on what the banking industry can pay on either time or savings deposits. The only exemption is on time deposits of over \$100,000—so-called certificates of deposit (CDs). Rates on these instruments currently range from about 11 3/4 percent on 90-day CDs to 9 1/8 percent for one-year maturities. However, trying to raise \$650 million would certainly push the rates up given the tight money policy of the Fed and the credit crunch it is fostering.

Citicorp, which is the parent of First National City Bank, has skirted these restrictions by offering its floating rate notes in denominations of \$1,000, although it is restricting the minimum order to \$5,000. In any event, such denominations are clearly appealing to small investors who do not have the sums to get into the CD market and find themselves blocked as to the amount of interest they can earn on their savings. Chase, owner of Chase Manhattan Bank, is offering its notes in denominations of \$5,000.

Both the Citicorp and Chase notes are to have their interest rates computed semi-annually at one percentage point over the average weekly rate for three-month Treasury bills, currently at about 7.5 percent. The notes on both offerings are to be repaid at par at the option of the holders.

For its part, Citicorp insists that the money being raised will not be used by the bank but rather by its other nonbanking subsidiaries.

Likewise, Chase Manhattan Corp. said today that the proceeds of its notes will be used for corporate purposes, including the funding of short-term financing activities of its non-bank subsidiaries.

Impossible to Trace
Critics of the offerings, however, charge that it would be impossible to trace the way in which the funds are used and that even if they do not go to the banking units the cash flowing to the parent companies' other units will help relieve the pressure that Chase Manhattan Bank and Citicorp might otherwise have experienced.

However, given that the money is being raised by the parent holding companies the Fed has no jurisdiction over the matter. It has pointed out that the only authorization needed is that of the Securities and Exchange Commission which must approve the registration statement.

A spokesman for the Fed said today that although the board had decided that the offering is probably not in the public interest at this time, the Fed has no legal basis on which to block it. The board did, however, recommend that the SEC require the bank holding companies to disclose to investors that the proposed note offerings are not bank obligations and thus are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

In contrast, Treasury Secretary William Simon said the proposed offering of floating-rate notes is "just another innovative way of financing in response to a period of high inflation rates and high interest rates."

Japan Machine Orders

TOKYO, July 3 (AP-DJ).—Orders received by Japanese machinery producers totaled \$90.6 billion yen (\$1.05 billion) during May, down 3 percent from April, but up 55 percent from a year earlier, the Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers said today.

Markets Closed
All U.S. markets will be closed Thursday for Independence Day holiday.

Germany Payments Rise Month to 3.07 Billion DM

UNEFORT, July 3 (AP-DJ).—The surplus in West Germany's basic payments balance rose to a preliminary 3.08 billion deutsche marks in May from 2.61 billion in April, the Federal Statistical Office said today.

The overall payments balance produced a preliminary May surplus of 1.93 billion DM, down from a revised surplus of 2.46 billion DM in April. There was a deficit of 315 million DM in May 1973.

The current account showed a preliminary surplus of 3.38 billion DM in May, up from a revised surplus of 2.40 billion DM in April and from a surplus of 1.86 billion DM in May 1973.

Long-term capital transactions produced a preliminary deficit of 316 million DM in May, compared with a revised surplus of 96 million DM in April and a surplus of 986 million DM in the like year-ago month.

Short-term capital transactions showed a preliminary May surplus of 331 million DM, compared with a revised April deficit of 497 million DM and a deficit of 3.19 billion DM in May a year ago.

U.S. Gesture of Goodwill to EEC
Seen in Move to Cut Brandy Duty

WASHINGTON, July 3 (NYT).—The United States, in a gesture toward better trade relations with the Common Market, has decided to reduce the duty on upper-medium grades of imported brandy, mainly from France, it was officially disclosed yesterday.

The current high duty was imposed 10 years ago as part of U.S. retaliation against the Common Market in what was known as the "chicken war"—a dispute arising over high import levies imposed by the Common Market on chickens from the United States.

The exact details of the U.S. action will not be known until President Nixon issues a formal proclamation in a few days. But officials said the duty reduction will probably be from \$5 to \$1.25 a gallon on brandies costing the importer between \$9 and \$17 a gallon.

This would reduce the duty significantly—and presumably the price to the consumer—on what are known as "three-star" brandies. There would be no change for the most expensive or very special old reserve brandies.

The United States has received no commitment from the Common Market for a similar move toward tariff "disarmament" to wind up the chicken war. But officials said they hope a similar gesture may be forthcoming from

Europe, affecting chickens or possibly other agricultural products.

Brandy was one of four items exported by Common Market countries on which the United States raised the duty in 1964 following a finding by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that U.S. exports had been injured by the European levies on chickens. No change is immediately planned for the other three—small trucks and buses, dextrine and potato starch.

The U.S. move follows the settlement several weeks ago of the long and sometimes acrimonious U.S.-EEC dispute on the compensation due to the United States for the potential loss of exports resulting from the enlargement of the Common Market.

U.S. Drops to No. 2 in Oil Output League

NEW YORK, July 3 (AP).—The United States has dropped from first place in world crude oil production to second and it may be on its way down to third place.

The latest production figures from Saudi Arabia show that it is now the world leader in crude production with nearly nine mil-

lion barrels produced daily in May. Unless the June figures show a huge drop, Saudi Arabia seems certain to hang onto the crown.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Union, generally considered a close third, has been creeping up slowly. Production figures are difficult to obtain, but many oil experts think the Soviet Union will pass the United States soon, if it has not done so already.

The drop from first place is a benchmark in American oil industry history. It reflects the continuing deterioration of U.S. oil production, a decline that started slowly from the high point of 10.8 million barrels a day in November of 1971 to its current level of about 8.5 million barrels a day. The United States had been the No. 1 producer since the turn of the century.

Oil companies offer a number of reasons for the continued decline in U.S. production. They say that until recently the domestic oil prices have been too low to spur exploration for new sources. Now that domestic prices are higher, the industry has increased its drilling efforts and the decline may be turned around eventually, especially when off-shore drilling sites begin to pay off and oil starts flowing in the Alaska pipeline.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for which complete data is available in May are Algeria, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

Oil Producers' Resources Up 15.7 Percent
WASHINGTON, July 3 (Reuters).—The monetary reserves of 10 oil producing countries in May rose 15.7 percent to \$36.83 billion, International Monetary Fund statistics show.

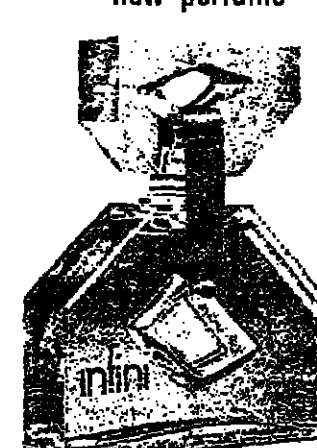
Since October last year, when major oil price increase took effect, the reserves of the countries concerned have jumped by 101 percent from \$12.978 billion.

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries for which complete data is available in May are Algeria, Ecuador, Iran, Iraq, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria and Venezuela.

Weekly net asset value
on June 30, 1974.
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. \$30.92
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. \$22.56
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European Gold Markets

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Parsons Pk | 137.00 | 136.50 | N.C. |
| Zachry | 140.00 | 136.50 | N.C. |
| Parc (12.5 kilo) | 137.00 | 135.92 | -2.71 |
| U.S. (12.5 kilo) per metric. | | | |

Market Summary

July 2, 1974

Most Active—New York

| | Shares | Class | N.C. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------|
| Polarsky | 251,200 | 23% | — |
| Am Tobacco | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Waltham El. | 147,000 | 13% | — |
| First Chem. | 145,500 | 71% | — |
| Am. Ind. & Eng. | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Spay Corp. | 115,000 | 18% | — |
| Critchley | 40,000 | 23% | — |
| Am. Ind. & Eng. | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Am Home | 84,000 | 23% | — |
| Gillette Cos. | 75,000 | 23% | — |
| Am. Ind. & Eng. | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Dom Chem | 74,000 | 65 | — |
| Int'l Ind. | 75,000 | 23% | — |
| Am. Ind. & Eng. | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Gen Elec | 75,000 | 40% | — |

| | Shares | Class | N.C. |
|----------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Volume (In millions) | 14.42 | 13% | Power |
| Advances | 10.40 | 13% | Chem. |
| Debt | 3.02 | 13% | Ind. |
| Unchanged | — | — | — |
| Total Issues | 17.44 | 13% | 17% |
| New 1974 Mfgs. | — | — | 3 |
| Mex. 1974 Sols. | — | — | 3 |

Most Active—American

| | Shares | Class | N.C. |
|-----------------|---------|-------|------|
| Mich Gen | 105,000 | 11% | — |
| Robins-Lind | 87,000 | 5% | -13% |
| Am. Ind. & Eng. | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Capitol Ind. | 42,000 | 20% | — |
| Texas Int'l | 41,000 | 14% | — |
| Gen. Elec. | 75,000 | 40% | — |
| First Chem. | 145,500 | 71% | — |
| Am. Ind. & Eng. | 100,000 | 23% | — |
| Dom Chem | 74,000 | 21% | — |

Approx. total stock sales 1,000,000

Stock sales: Year to date 1,000,000

American Stock Index

| | High | Low | Class | N.C. |
|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 7/12 | 26.75 | 26.75 | 21% | — |

Down Jones' Americans

| | High | Low | Class | N.C. |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| 20 Ind. | 79.02 | 79.02 | 75.13 | 79.87 & 1.90 |
| 20 S&P | 107.13 | 106.99 | 107.21 | 107.63 & 1.21 |
| 25 Ym. | 129.15 | 128.97 | 128.11 | 129.33 & 1.21 |
| 25 Ym. | 129.15 | 128.99 | 128.11 | 129.33 & 1.21 |

Standard & Poor's

| | High | Low | Class | N.C. |
|-----------------|-------|-------|---------------|------|
| 425 Industrials | 76.25 | 76.25 | 75.25 & -0.10 | |
| 15 Railroads | 29.67 | 29.67 | 29.67 & 0.00 | |
| 20 Utilities | 34.39 | 34.39 | 33.50 & +.11 | |
| 388 Stocks | 65.15 | 65.25 | 64.24 & -.25 | |

NYSE Index

| | High | Low | Class | N.C. |
|----------------|-------|-------|--------------|------|
| Composites | 43.95 | 43.72 | 43.87 & -.15 | |
| Industrials | 29.67 | 29.67 | 29.67 & 0.00 | |
| Transportation | 19.25 | 19.25 | 19.25 & 0.00 | |
| Utilities | 34.39 | 34.39 | 34.39 & 0.00 | |
| Other | 43.95 | 43.72 | 43.87 & -.15 | |

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares | Class | N.C. |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| July 2 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 3 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 4 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 5 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 6 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 7 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 8 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 9 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 10 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 11 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 12 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 13 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 14 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 15 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 16 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 17 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 18 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 19 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 20 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 21 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 22 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 23 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 24 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 25 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 26 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |
| July 27 | 297,163 | 297.163 | 297.163 |

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

You get so much more in the Herald Tribune

American Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]

-By Will Weng

| | Q | F | | Q | F | | |
|----------------|----|----|-------------|------------|----|----|---------|
| ALGARYE | 20 | 66 | Clear | MADRID | 33 | 91 | Cloudy |
| AMSTERDAM | 16 | 61 | Showers | MILAN | 39 | 84 | Cloudy |
| ANVERS | 15 | 61 | Unavailable | MONTREAL | 33 | 74 | Cloudy |
| ATHENS | 31 | 89 | Clear | MOSCOW | 37 | 81 | Clear |
| BELGIUM | 22 | 62 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 19 | 68 | Showers |
| BERLIN | 24 | 73 | Clear | NEW YORK | 30 | 88 | Sunny |
| BRUSSELS | 22 | 61 | Cloudy | OSAKA | 33 | 80 | Cloudy |
| BUDAPEST | 22 | 77 | Cloudy | OSLO | 18 | 94 | Showers |
| CALCUTTA | 22 | 77 | Cloudy | PARIS | 18 | 64 | Rain |
| CASABLANCA | 26 | 79 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 26 | 71 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 15 | 59 | Rain | SOBIA | 31 | 70 | Clear |
| COSTA MESA SOL | 19 | 67 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 19 | 66 | Cloudy |
| DUBLIN | 14 | 61 | Showers | TOKYO | 33 | 81 | Cloudy |
| EDINBURGH | 16 | 61 | Cloudy | TRIP AVIV | 28 | 82 | Cloudy |
| FLORENCE | 29 | 84 | Clear | TUNIS | 29 | 84 | Clear |
| HAARLEM | 15 | 66 | Cloudy | VENICE | 28 | 61 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 20 | 68 | Cloudy | VIENNA | 26 | 79 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 19 | 66 | Cloudy | WARSAW | 20 | 63 | Cloudy |
| HONGKONG | 21 | 61 | Unavailable | WASHINGTON | 30 | 83 | Cloudy |
| LA PAZ | 21 | 58 | Clear | YOKOHAMA | 37 | 83 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 23 | 73 | Clear | | | | |
| LONDON | 23 | 73 | Clear | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 22 | 71 | Sunny | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, other areas at 1200 GMT.)

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THE COMEDY OF SURVIVAL

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Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IT was the world or wanton
pride of the tragic hero in
Western literature that first
taught man to feel himself a slave
or outcast of nature and to
find his beginning says Dr. Joseph
W. Meeker, man went on to
wreak his will on the natural
world until he was brought up
short by ecological catastrophe.
He mastered nature only to dis-
cover that she was his mistress
and he could not live without
her. Though this and much else
in "The Comedy of Survival,"
Meeker's new book, are daring
assumptions and sweeping generaliza-
tions, Dr. Meeker has a dis-
tressing defense of his book. "A
hopeless attempt to see things
whole," he says, "is at least as
worthy as the equally hopeless
attempt to isolate fragments for
intensive study and much more
interesting."

Humанизm, according to
the author, has so long condescended
to the earth that it is starving
up and dying from inanition.
The monogamous marriage
and the family are sterile and
sterile. Nature needs love as
much as any other living
thing, but mankind seems pri-
marily interested in one-night
stands. Because human beings
are the earth's only literary
creatures, they must give
themselves away, forgetting
nature and other wonders.
The complicated mating ritual
of the whooping crane, for
example, makes Romeo and
Juliet seem like teen-agers neck-
ing in the back of a car. "The
complexity of a creature's sex
is simple while civilization is
complex is one of the sad legacies
of romantic thought."

[illegible]

equilibrium, rather than playing the heavy and dumping the delicate balance of things. The pleasure, here, Dr. Meeker's favorite example of the comic, sees himself as an animal in a wilderness of other animals. He mudders through, willy-nilly, enjoying his intellectual and emotional agility, the shattiness, of his being like evolution, he knows a talent for adjusting to what is. While tragedy avoids or transcends the necessary to grasp at the impossible, comedy accommodates itself and lives to laugh another day.

Man is the first creature whose brain is capable of contradicting nature—and this is the root of his tragedy. He has used this enlarged organ, not to increase but to reduce his choices, for his daring has limits. As Dr. Meeker puts it, he seeks unity and fears diversity. Only his unity is too narrow—it is a form of reduction, a narrowing of his immersion in the flux of the universe. In our tragic role, we are, in actual ecologists call, a "pioneering species"—like weeds, rats or starlings. "Pioneer species are the loners of the natural

Solution to Previous Puzzle

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| A | R | A | R | A | S | H | A | R | R | O | L | E |
| R | A | T | E | D | :B | A | I | L | E | E | N | O |
| T | H | E | R | O | O | P | H | O | G | A | V | E |
| A | S | M | A | I | N | :E | N | I | T | H | A | P |
| L | I | G | H | T | S | M | I | T | H | E | N | |
| P | A | R | :S | A | I | N | T | E | M | E | | |
| A | R | A | M | :M | A | I | N | A | L | O | F | T |
| L | I | F | E | G | A | V | E | S | :I | B | E | R |
| P | A | T | T | I | :E | R | D | A | C | H | E | T |
| S | T | E | R | :A | I | N | S | :V | E | T | | |
| S | T | E | R | :A | I | N | S | S | H | O | D | |
| C | R | E | :E | R | L | E | :B | R | A | S | E | R |
| T | H | A | T | T | :S | A | M | E | T | I | M | E |
| T | O | I | A | :O | P | I | S | :R | E | N | I | T |
| O | N | O | :P | I | A | N | :O | R | A | I | E | |

world.... whose careers are brief but dramatic episodes"

While warlike is the favorite metaphor of the tragic hero, the comic hero sees life as a game, a wedding rather than a funeral. To the comic hero, all beliefs are neither absolute nor absurd, but provisional, sufficient to the moment thereof. The unique personality—the only aspect of the tragic hero that has survived social erosion—may be too unwieldy. Like the dissenter, to step outside the path of conformity is to court disaster. As the author wrote, it is the nobility of the comic hero that has been lost in the "cunning corridors" of history. Only his irrationality remains.

Dr. Mesker applies his literary ecology to "Hamlet," to the epicurean novel and to Dante's "Divine Comedy." All three chapters are entertaining and persuasive but I would go so far as to call the section devoted to the "Divine Comedy" convincing. In the first place, observes the author, Dante chose this subject, "Comedy," it was a clumsy, unimpressive word. The unimpeachable theologian who added the word "Divine" to what is actually a natural drama, in Dante's work, "human actions about their appropriate environment."

Hell is the meeting place of moral- and biological pollution. The air is so bad everyone requires the water undrinkable. The waters are so polluted that the swimmers are likened to birds whose feathers are glued. Overpopulation is a further punishment. And finally, like so many of our contemporaries, the condemned do not know that they are in hell. They are still so intent on their sins, so proud of their unreasonableness, that they suffer all these indignities as if they were desirable from the human condition.

For all his detesting of humanity, Dr. Meekers ends on a non-mourning note. Extending Monod's "original" ideal, "to live appropriately," he says: "Mankind's talent... is to understand where humanity belongs in relation to the rest of creation... to discover the proper spiritual and physical order, and create... Epitaphs... and artistic creativity are not special powers provided so that humans can transcend the natural world but features of the human biological development meant for connecting humanity more deeply with the place. Hell is neither our stage nor playground but our only planet."

Anatole Brovard is a New York

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 250 bookstores in 118 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

Weeks

| This Week | LAST Week | LAST List |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| MIXTION | | |
| Water-ship Down: by Richard Adams | | 1 12 |
| Jaws, by Peter Benchley | | 5 17 |
| The Fan Club, by Irving Waller | | 2 11 |
| The Search for the Hummer, by Helen MacInnes | | 5 17 |
| Catchallmer, by Susan Waller | | 4 6 |
| Barr, by Gore Vidal | | 6 23 |
| Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré | | 8 2 |
| The Partners, by Lucie Anichini | | 7 18 |
| I Heard the Owl Call My Name, by Kenneth Craun | | 10 16 |
| The Other Side of Mid- night, by Sylvia Sargent | | 9 6 |
| GENERAL | | |
| All the Presidents Men; by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward | | 5 8 |
| Home, by Remondy, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy | | 1 13 |
| You Can Profit from a Ministry Crisis, by Barry Steyn | | 4 18 |
| Muller | | 38 |
| The Black of the Andes Survivor, by Peter Paul Brand | | 3 16 |
| The Cities, by Nicholas Archibald | | 1 |
| Thomas Jefferson, by Fern M. Brode | | 7 12 |
| Management, by Peter F. Drinker | | 5 16 |
| The Memory of Jerry Lopes | | 2 |

By Alan Truscott

More daring play from West could have troubled South on the diagramed deal, but the declarer got his doubled game.

South opened with three clubs, holding a hand that would be too strong in standard methods. This was a Precision System bid, promising a long, strong suit, but not solid, and an ace or a King outside.

The response of three diamonds asked South to show his side-suit stopper, and three no-trump denied the major suits and by inference showed a stopper in diamonds.

West doubled three no-trump, having reason to think that he could take four diamond tricks and a club. - He might indeed have done that if he had not doubled, but as it was South had the club he needed to make the

The diamond king was allowed to win, and the ace won the second round. A spade was led to the ace, and five rounds of hearts were cashed. West had to make three discards, and he routinely gave up a club, a diamond and a spade. South led a diamond, and when West had taken three tricks he had to lead from the club

to give the declarer his
 Notice that a more expert West
 could have given South a prob-
 If he had boldly bared the
 king and saved the spade
 and all his diamonds, the
 declarer might have gone astray,
 night disadvantage of his de-
 would be that if South
 guesses West and plays to

NORTH
 ♠ A865
 ♣ AKQJ10

WEST EAST
 ♠ KQJ ♠ 10943
 ♥ 73 ♥ 98842
 ♦ KQJ105 ♦ 83
 ♣ K52 ♣ 96
 SOUTH (P)

4 72
 0 3
 0 A94
 4 AQJ10873

East and West were vulner-
 able. The bidding:

| | | | |
|--------|------|-------|------|
| South | West | North | East |
| 3 ♠ | Pass | 3 0 | Pass |
| 2 N.T. | Dbl. | Pass | Pass |
| Pass | | | |

West led the diamond king.

Dutch, W. Germans in Final

Cruyff Ends Brazil's Bid, 2-0

By Brian Glanville

DORTMUND, West Germany, July 3 (UPI).—The World Cup soccer final on Sunday, as many had expected, will be between the Netherlands and West Germany. The Netherlands qualified tonight with a bruising and fluctuating 2-0 victory over Brazil.

It was a game in which the Dutch might well, through carelessness, have been behind at half-time. Afterward, however, the Netherlands mastered their nerves and the genius of Johan Cruyff brought them two superb goals and control of the field.

Certainly their defense will have to play much better against West Germany than it did tonight, when its sins of omission and commission in the first half were many. Certainly, too, West Germany will mount a much stronger attack against it than did Brazil, which faded after the interval.

But with Cruyff capable of such splendid moments, the Dutch have an impoverished attack. We did not know that they would be as tough

as this; nor that Rivelino would be so thoroughly overshadowed by Johan Neeskens. A dreadful foul on Neeskens by Luiz Pereira, the Brazilian stopper, seven minutes from the end, very properly got him sent off the field; a fitting conclusion to Brazil's ugly performance.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was watching from the grandstand and there were moments when one felt that only his services as a peacemaker would allow the game to run its natural course. Both teams were often thoroughly cynical. Players on both sides were cautioned, but the Brazilian defense was cold-blooded.

Brazil, like the Netherlands, had its lapses. Only an astonishing one-handed save by Leao—Brazil's much criticized goalkeeper—after six minutes prevented Cruyff from giving the Netherlands the lead. Had he done so, they would no doubt have been burning Ze Maria in effigy in the streets of Rio. For the big right back, in a moment of distraction, pushed Johnny Rep's fast right-wing cross straight to the feet of Cruyff. The Dutch captain hit the ball instantly and

fiercely, but Leao got down to it with astonishing speed to beat it away.

Yet the Dutch defense was, in the first half, dangerously thin at the back, especially against players of such individual skill as the Brazilians. This could easily have cost them a goal when Jairzinho delicately beat two men by slipping the ball over their heads, and got it past the desperate goalkeeper, Jan Jongbloed, too. But Jairzinho fell, and the ball was scrambled away.

After 25 minutes, a dreadful miss by Paulo Cesar Luna, who shot wide when Dirceu stroked the ball through to him, saved the Dutch. A moment later, Jongbloed had to race out of his goal in characteristic fashion, to kick clear from Jairzinho.

Ironically, this was an excess of virtuosity by Jairzinho which almost gave Holland a goal. The center forward, who did much in the first half but next to nothing in the second, was robbed by Wim Jansen.

The referee's yellow card was coming out frequently now, but the Brazilian defender, Marinho de Santos, was very lucky not to be expelled when he knocked out Neeskens.

In the fourth minute of the second half, however, a beautifully constructed goal gave the Dutch the lead. Receiving the ball from yet another free kick, Neeskens, who was virtually playing as a forward thanks to Rivelino's deep position in strategy, made good. Cruyff was vigorously at his side on the right wing and, when Neeskens flicked the ball out to him, returned it instantly. Neeskens, dashing on, lobbed it over Leao and into the net. Behind the goal, the Dutch fans sang rapturously.

Brazil now had to come out looking for a goal, and with this intent, brought off the now almost invisible Paulo Cesar Luna, after 16 minutes, and put on the center forward Mirandinha. It made no difference.

Within four minutes, Holland had scored again; a still finer goal and once more from a dazzling 1-2 exchange. Receiving the ball out on the left, after Brazil's offside trap had for once broken down, Ruud Krol centered at once for Cruyff to score with an astonishing volley.

Better still, Cruyff finished this deplorable game with both his incomparable legs intact.

— Argentina Tie

GELENKIRCHEN, West Germany, July 3 (AP).—Sweden's Conny Torstensson scored with four minutes remaining to defeat Yugoslavia, 2-1, today in a contest between two teams with no chance of advancing into the final of the World Cup soccer.

The Swedes came from behind after Ivo Surjak had put Yugoslavia in front in the 30th minute. Sweden's Ralf Edstrom evened the score one minute later and he set up the decisive play in the 86th minute.

Sweden thus has reached its aim of evening its overall World Cup score at two wins, two losses and two draws games. It finished third in Group B behind West Germany and Poland, Yugoslavia was last.



TACKLING THE WATER—West Germany's Paul Breitner hits the waterlogged turf after he is tackled hard by Poland's Grzegorz Lato in the semi-final World Cup match.

Rosewall Ousts Newcombe

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 3 (UPI).—Both top seeds were beaten in a day of debacle as three Americans reached the semifinals for the first time since 1947 to join an "old man" called Ken Rosewall, the best player who has never won Wimbledon.

Rosewall beat fellow-Australian John Newcombe. Five-time champion Billie Jean King was felled by the serve-and-volley accuracy of Russian Olga Morozova, 7-6, 6-0, in a match so out of character that King, always a woman for the big occasion, faded at the finish and with her temper showing, skied a ball over the roof of No. 1 court after what she thought was an incorrect line decision.

Big Newcombe, three times winner here, defeating Rosewall in the 1970 final and beating him again in the 1971 semifinal, was snuffed out today 6-1, 1-6, 6-0, 7-5 by the wiry 39-year-old Ken, finalist here 20 years ago to Lew Drobny and in 1956 to Jerry Doering.

"I think he can win it," said the gracious Newcombe, "and I hope he does. He's running out of time."

"I would be rooting for him if I weren't playing him," said Stan Smith, who took a long time in defeating unseeded Ismael El Shafel, 9-8, 7-5, 6-8, 7-5 because he was watching the Australian battle on the outside scoreboard. Smith draws Rosewall Friday in one semifinal.

Jimmy Connors had to go five sets to checkmate stubborn defending champion Jan Kodes, 6-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-3 and will meet Dick Stockton in the other semifinal as the 23-year-old hammered 1973 finalist Alex Metreveli into submission, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1 with the strength of his serves.

And the fourth champion over the last three years to exit was 1971 winner Bjorne Borg, conquered by her own infirmities and the punch volleys of Kerry Melville, 9-7, 1-6, 6-2. Kerry faces last year's finalist, Chris Evert, winner over Helga Masthoff, 6-4, 6-2, in one semifinal tomorrow and Morozova draws Virginia Wade in the other as the Briton reached that position after years of trying by winning 6-3, 6-2 from Linky Boshoff, the South African 17-year-old who had upset Rosie Casals yesterday.

Tuning Up for Final

MUNICH, July 3 (UPI).—Bowling to demands from the Bavarian Radio Symphony orchestra and chorus, conductor Eugen Jochum agreed today to begin a July 7 concert a few hours before it had originally been scheduled. The musicians threatened to strike unless they could see the World Cup final on television.

King Is Upset By Morozova

Against all odds last night, Rosewall had come from behind to defeat Roscoe Tanner. Today he administered a lesson in tactics to the ranking player in the game. He never let Newcombe take charge and the weapon that he used most effectively to berate him was that sliced backhand, the Rosewall trademark, the like of which may never be seen again.

At the opening before the crowds thronged in, Rosewall won five games running, allowing Big John five points. He had that first set at 6-0 and he lost the next one at 1-6 as Newcombe slowly settled in. They were coming to the crunch and time and again in those flurries around the net it was the anticipation of Rosewall that meant the difference.

Eyes blinking, head hung, Ken seemed to drag around the baseline looking the beaten man even when he was winning. It's a lusty, in that third set he granted exactly a couple of points a game.

It all seemed too easy, a mirage that would vanish, and down to that last, long deuce set, Newcombe seemed gradually to be getting on top. They were at 5-4 now and Ken doublefaulted to 30-40, a backhand hit the net and Newcombe had his first break point.

The crowd was rising, trying to will Rosewall home. Newcombe hit over the line. Newcombe netted a third time advantage out. Newcombe wound up his forehand and let fly. Again he netted. Rosewall held service and the sigh of relief was heard around Wimbledon.

Newcombe was serving at 40-15

at 6-5. The points disappeared under pressure. A smash went out and loomed match point. That Rosewall backhand found the top of the net. Another chance. Leaping up, John volleyed wide as the applause rolled out.

"What now?" Rosewall was asked. "I have a chance," he replied.

In the ladies league, the battle-hardening on clay courts around Europe seems to be paying off. Morozova, semifinalist in Tokyo and finalist in Paris, stayed the course when King was losing rough and speed. The world's test volleyer was missing the sitters around net and her first service was off target.

"I've never had such a bad day serving," Billie Jean said.

Chris Evert is still there, forever beating Masthoff. She took her at Rome and then the Italian title. Beat her again in the semi before winning the French and won today with occasional sorties to the net, the place with which she had grown familiar of late.

There was a sense of anticlimax about the Wade-Boshoff affair. The South African won one service game in the match and bowed under the weight of the Briton's artillery. It was over in half an hour. Wade meets Morozova on the main stage tomorrow.

Time has withered Goolagong's game. She still skims over court on gossamer wings, her volley is sharp and penetrating and her backhand a thing of beauty. But her forehead is still fragile and she drops her shoulder on the second serve and barely gets it into court. What's more, any sense of urgency is gone. "She needs waking up," said her coach, Vic Edwards. Melville has beaten her twice recently and raced through the final set in 20 minutes to draw Evert in the other semifinal.

Smith is still there, the only champion left. Winner over Nastase here in 1972, he had enough serving strength and agility to block the rush of El Shafel through the seeded ranks.

In the crisis, Connors, 21, was too sharp of stroke and faster about than the dedicated Kodes; and Stockton, blurring across, enters the final round against Connors whom he first beat when he was 16 years old. What price Stockton now? The New Yorker was a 50-1 shot last week.

Tuesday's Line Scores

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Montreal | 200 000 100-2 8 2 |
| Pittsburgh | 110 010 100-4 13 6 |
| Philadelphia | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| St. Louis | 200 000 100-3 8 2 |
| San Francisco | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Seattle | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Washington | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Atlanta | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Los Angeles | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| San Diego | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| San Francisco | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Seattle | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Washington | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Atlanta | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| Los Angeles | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |
| San Diego | 100 000 100-3 8 2 |

World Cup Standings

| GROUP A | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| The Netherlands | 3 0 0 6 3 |
| Brazil | 2 1 0 5 3 |
| Argentina | 1 2 0 4 3 |
| East Germany | 0 2 1 1 1 |

| GROUP B | |
|--------------|-----------|
| West Germany | 2 0 0 6 3 |
| Sweden | 1 2 0 4 3 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 1 1 3 3 |
| Poland | 0 2 1 1 1 |

| GROUP C | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Argentina | 1 2 0 4 3 |
| East Germany | 1 1 1 3 3 |
| Sweden | 1 1 1 3 3 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 1 1 3 3 |

| GROUP D | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Sweden | 1 2 0 4 3 |
| Yugoslavia | 1 1 1 3 3 |
| Poland | 1 1 1 3 3 |
| West Germany | 1 1 1 3 3 |

Seaver's Return Gives Mets Reason to Hope

NEW YORK, July 3 (UPI).—The Mets have Tom Seaver back and there's hope at Shea Stadium. Last night, last year's Cy Young Award winner, stopped the Philadelphia Phillies, 4-2, in the opener of a four-game series.

Pitching for the first time since June 21, Seaver went 7 1/3 strong innings before manager Yogi Berra decided to take him out. The right-handed ace on whom the club depends so heavily had been out of action with a hip ailment. The victory put his won-loss record at 5-6.

On a humid night before a crowd of 20,729, Seaver pitched a "quiet" one-hitter through six innings, a two-hitter through seven.

By itself, the victory signified little. This was the sixth straight loss by the slumping Phillies, who had been leading the Eastern Division of the National League over the St. Louis Cardinals took over. And the Mets remained in last place, 13 games below the 500 mark with a won-loss record of 21-44.

But 87 games remain, and if Seaver has really returned, the Mets will be thinking pennant. Last year, before their rush to the pennant, the Mets trailed by 12 games on July 8.

Dodgers 3, Reds 2
At Cincinnati, Ron Cey tripled home Willie Crawford, who led off the eighth inning with a single, to give Los Angeles a 3-2 victory over the Reds as relief ace Mike Marshall picked up his 10th victory against three losses. Marshall, making his 52d appearance of the season and increasing his major league record consecutive pitching appearances to 12, blanked the Reds with four hits, the last four innings after taking over for starter Don Sutton.

Astros 3, Braves 1
At Atlanta, lefty Claude Osteen hit a double and two singles while spinning a six-hitter to lead Houston to a 3-1 victory over the Braves. Osteen, evening his record at 7-7, had a perfect night at the plate by adding a sacrifice bunt to his three hits.

Cubs 4, Cards 3
At St. Louis, Rick Monday, Bill Madlock and Vic Harris each drove in a run in a four-run first inning that gave the Chicago Cubs a 4-3 victory over the Cardinals.

Pirates 4, Expos 2
At Pittsburgh, Richie Zisk delivered three run-scoring singles and Jim Rooker survived a rocky start to pitch the Pirates to a 4-2 victory over Montreal.

Padres 5, Giants 1
At San Francisco, Willie McCovey's two-run homer and a homer and single by Clarence Gaskin paced San Diego to a 5-1 victory over the Giants and out of the National League West cellar. The Padres had only seven hits but they made them count as the Giants, losing their 10th game in the last 11 starts, fell into the cellar for the first time since June 24, 1972.

Indians 5, Brewers 3
At Cleveland, Frank Duffy's two-run single highlighted a four-run second inning and George

Hendrick hit his fourth home run in four games in helping the Indians to a 5-3 victory over Milwaukee.

White Sox 4, Royals 1

At Chicago, Dick Allen cracked his league-leading 19th homer and Bill Melton hit his seventh to help the White Sox to a 4-1 decision for the White Sox over Kansas City.

Twins 5, Rangers 4

At Bloomington, Minn., pinch-hitter Glenn Borgmann doubled into the leftfield corner to score Eric Soderholm from first base with two out in the ninth inning to give the Twins a 5-4 victory over Texas.

A's 7, Angels 5

At Anaheim, Calif., designated-hitter Angel Mangual cracked a

Zaire Prepares to Enter the World of Heavyweight Boxing

By Thomas A. Johnson

KINSHASA, Zaire, July 3 (UPI).—On Sept. 24, at 3 in the morning here, this city's 20th of May Stadium is scheduled to hear the roar of more than 100,000 fans gathered for the first world heavyweight championship fight ever held in Africa. It is between the champion, George Foreman, and Muhammad Ali, the challenger.

But the sounds now in the massive stadium that normally seats 35,000 soccer fans are those of jackhammers, power saws, paint scrapers and cement mixers, as well as the gristles of machetes being wielded by scores of gardeners.

Zaire, the copper-rich central African nation that was once known as the Congo, is virtually rebuilding its largest stadium for the fight. It is also creating a parking lot a mile long by one-half mile wide. "We are going first class—first class all the way," a government aide remarked. Officials do not, however, discuss the cost of promoting the event.

Considering the excitement the scheduled battle has stirred among the 22 million Zairens, comprising some 200 ethnic groups, the value of the boxing bout to build the goal of "One Zaire, One Great Zaire," is regarded here as being well worth whatever the cost.

Two Afro-Americans on the continent of the world are preparing for more than 12,000 foreign visitors from Africa, Europe, Asia and America. The facilities will include this city's 3,500 hotel rooms, besides private villas in and near the city, and 50 fieldstone villas built five years ago for visiting African heads of state and called the Organization of African Unity Villages.

In addition, it is expected that hundreds of visitors will sleep aboard passenger ships that will dock at the Atlantic coastal port of Matadi, four hours away by road, and still other fight fans will fly to Kinshasa and leave soon after the fight.

A special project of nearly 100 houses, nearing completion, will also be used for housing foreign visitors before it is later turned over to local tenants.

"In many cases," said Mandungu, who is the European editor of Zaire magazine, "our visitors will get a good chance to see how we live as a people and they will have the feeling of getting to know our people."

As many as 16,000 Zairens will be brought here to see the fight—about 2,000 from each of Zaire's eight regions. Mandungu said they would "easily be housed by friends and relatives" within the general area of this capital city of 1.5 million residents.

Some 200 buses, eventually destined for Zaire's burgeoning transport system, are

being brought into the country from the United States, India and from Germany, the spokesman said, to supplement a fleet of 500 already on hand.

Mandungu said that a three-night festival, featuring black American entertainers, would be staged just before the boxing match.

Ringside seats, Mandungu said, would probably cost about \$250 each, with the tariff decreasing as the seats stretch toward the soccer stadium's outer rims where viewers would be expected to pay the equivalent of about \$10.

Cheaper seats will be available, the official said, at movie houses and outdoor arenas, where the match will be shown on closed-circuit television.

Visitors to this sprawling city along the Zaire River, with its wide boulevards near the teeming slums of the city, will find no reminders—under the tightly organized rule of President Mobutu Sese Seko—of the violent disorders that marked Zaire's initial years of independence in the early 1960s. It was formerly a colony of Belgium.

Maintaining that their government is neither "rightist, nor leftist and not even center," the Zairens today follow Mobutu's lead in a "return to African authenticity" that has stressed the abandoning of European names and dress.

Special Treatment

Much of the country's copper wealth has been used to promote the "One Zaire" theme among its people, through

the Popular Movement of the Revolution, Zaire's only political party.

The heavyweight boxers and their staffs and visiting newsmen are to be quartered on the vast picture-postcard presidential home at Nele, an hour's drive north along the Zaire River from here.

The Nele facility contains more than 1,000 bedrooms in modern villas and dormitories plus meeting halls, a swimming pool, a marketplace and a zoo.

Built originally by the Nationalist Chinese, in conjunction with a large experimental farm, Nele is now being maintained by the People's Republic of China.

Since the announcement of the championship fight here, Muhammad Ali has become the favorite of the people of Zaire. He and the black entertainers James Brown and Aretha Franklin are favorites among black Africans throughout much of the continent.

Several citizens queried predicted that Ali would win by a knockout. A poll taken by Kalonji Kabasele, sports editor for Elima, a daily of 25,000 circulation, indicated that Ali was favored by about 75 percent of the readers. Kabasele suggested that this was because of a "combination of sentiment and of study. He is the best known boxer in Zaire and he is highly skilled."

Some Zairens citizens, however, who have watched films of both boxers in action, were "hoping Ali does not get into the ring."

